

A prooued practise for all  
*young Chirurgians, concerning*  
burnings with Gunpowder, and  
*woundes made with Gunshot,*  
Sword, Halbard, Pyke, Launce,  
*or such other.*

Wherein, is deliuered with all faith-  
*fulnesse, not onely the true receipts of such*  
Medicines as shall make them bolde, but also  
sundry familiar examples, such, as may  
leade them as it were by the hand,  
to the doying of the  
lyke.

Heere to is adioyned a Treatise of the  
*French or Spanish Pockes, Written by*  
*Iohn Almenar, a Spanisb*  
*Physician.*

*Also, a commodious collection of Aphorismes*  
both English and Latin, taken out of an old  
*written copy.*

Published for the benefyte of his  
Countrey, by Wylliam Clowes,  
Mayster in Chirurgery.



*Seene, and allowed, according to the*  
order appoynted.

Printed by *Thomas Ormyn*, for  
Thomas Cadman.

1588.





# To all true professors of Chirurgery

*in generall wheresoever, Wylliam Clowes,*

*wisheth all happinesse, with much increase*

*of knowledge, and after this life, the most*

*ioyfull and blessed life euerlasting.*

Amen.



Haue followed the ex-

amples of many excellent learned men, which in times past did vsually dedicate theyr paynefull labours and trauels, according to the worthines thereof, some to Kings, some to Queenes, Princes, Nobles,

and other great personages, partly as testimonies of their owne vowed affection and duty toward such worthyes, and partly, as petitioners for protection to their labours vnder their happy patronage: who were therefore as fortresses of defence to support them against such, as then (and the like whereof we want not at this day) lay snarling, and scornefully prying into other mens doings, to blemish and deface the same as much as in their power consisted. In which respect, it was most truely sayd of a learned man, that he may be called a very good Cooke, that is able to make one sawce to serue euery mans taste. Or that man may be called a most perfect and rare man, whose works being published to the viewe of all men, can please euery mans humor, especially in these dayes, wherein, are so many daynty cares, and so many queasy stomacks, with no want of rayling toongs, which *Horatius Morus*, in his Epistle to *Ierome Comfort*, Doctor of Physicke, declareth, saying: *Is there any thing so*

## The Epistle

founde, or so passing well handled, which can escape the venomous tongues of such as would sting Homer himselfe, if he were living at this day? Wherefore my louing brethren and freends, (I meane none but you that are the true professors of Chirurgery) vnto you do I most willingly offer these my simple labours and trauels, as heere-tofore I haue done, hoping also you will as willingly receiue it into your good Patronage, and to defend it with your friendly supportation, and that is all I craue: and that you will accept of it, as did King *Artaxerxes* the cup of cold water at the hands of poore silly *Sinners*. Then, as for the intemperate eares of the malicious sort, who make no difference between good and bad, or truth from falsehood: yet I trust, they shall do me no more discredit nor hurt, then had *Prometheus* of *Thessalia*, who receiued by the Sword of his mortall enemy, a great wound in his brest, for a full purpose and determination of his death thereby, but contrary to expectation, the same did cure *Prometheus* of a festered sore, which before did greiuously trouble him, so the hand that meant to hurt, did heale, and the wicked determination of an ill digested minde, yet contrary to his expectation, had a good and happy ende, no more hurt (I hope) nor no lesse good, shall my enemies toongs, neither hands procure vnto me.

And now my friends and Brethren, to whome I so willingly dedicate these my labours, vnderstand you, that my present purpose, through Gods assistance, is to deliuer, for the benefit of all young practizers of Chirurgery, certayne obseruations and notes of some speciall cures, by my selfe accomplished, with diuers needfull and necessary remedies, prooued most profitable,



## Dedictory.

fitable, not onely for burning with Gunpowder, but also for woundes made with Gunshot, Sword, Dagger, Harbard, Pike, or Launce, all which, I haue gathered out of diuers learned Authors, and by my selfe augmented with an addition also of a most excellent learned Worke, written by *John Almaner*, a Spanish Physition, that doth intreate of the French Disease. Which Treatise, was deliuered me by a good freend and a wellwiller, vnto all the young practizers of Chirurgery, for whose sakes he Translated the same out of Latine into English, and required me to publish it forthwith: the which, (courteous Reader,) I haue most faythfully set downe, and adioyned it vnto these mine obseruations, with certayne Aphorismes both in English and Latine, very profitable for all young Students which are desirous of learning and knowledge.

In which discourses, if I haue slipped or ouershot my selfe in my penning, I craue pardon, for I knowe, I shall make a rude performance of a good meaning, the which I commit in the end to thy consideration, and my selfe to thy courtesy.

*Vale, in Christo,*

Wylliam Clowes.

*J*

*Good*

*Good men are not forbidden to hope for Honour  
for theyr vertue, sith both are the blessings  
of GOD.*



But some whose mindes, a World will not suffice,  
As *Casars* raigne, and others doe despise :  
And such I say oft speake vs faire in face,  
Yet worke the spite mens credits to disgrace.  
Which done, full fine, as foes they will you skorne  
With open wrongs, which are not to be borne.  
But I conclude, let such say more or lesse,  
Nothing shall stand, but what Gods hand doth blesse.

# The Epistle to the Reader.



Ince I finished my last Booke, intituled, De morbo gallico, the which I presented unto all the true professors of Chirurgie, in Anno 1585. It was giuen me to understand, that a new Impression of my Booke was presently to passe: then I wayed with my selfe, it would be very hard for me to accomplish all things that mine intent did leade me unto, for the correcting and enlarging of the same Booke in so short a time, (wherein I knowe are diuers faults escaped) but I promised heereafter, if God did permit me life and health, I would to my power supply all wants. So I Willed the Printer to proceede, according to my former collection, for that I did suppose the matter sufficient, and the wants tollerable, if it were rightly censured by men of learning and skill in the Arte. But as for the scornefull scanners, their commendations I disdayne, for I knowe they are frosen in the dregs of their owne corrupt iudgements, and therefore whilest they should speake well of me, I might be thought like unto them: but if it shall please any good man, that is (I say) learned in the Arte, who doth espye the wants and imperfections of my Booke, that he will vouchsafe to publish an other worke of his owne collection or translation intreating of the same matter, then truly I will my selfe not onely yeeld him his due commendations, but also be thankfull to God that it hath pleased him to make my simple Booke the cause of the publishing of any learned worke. Which will be no doubt a benefite unto our Countrey and common wealth, notwithstanding the gaynesaying of some, who continually spit foorth poyson out of their noysome and vsauorie moutnes, against diuers godly learned, and wel disposed persons, who haue with long and tedious labours published diuers Bookes of Physick and Chirurgie in English. For say these malicious men in derision and scornefull manner, Behold, these be our late London english Writers. In deede it is sayd, that Demosthenes himselfe, being a great learned man, could not auoyde the snares of those that enuyed his diligence in the writing of his Bookes, which is so much the

Infallible  
signes of their  
vild dispositi-  
lesse  
ons.



## To the Reader.

lesse greefe unto me. But I answer these our backbiters, I meane, such as are guilty in this case, by desiring, that it will please them at their leisures, with a good conscience to walke uprightly heer-in, and to examine most of the Works of our late London English Writers, and then I trust they shall finde no wincking at abuses, nor holding of candles before the eyes of them that are starke blinde, they haue so zealous a care unto sinceritie, and also that our young plants may be well and sufficiently watered with learning, and knowledge in the Arte. And this they haue truely, and faithfully published in English, according unto that measure of knowledge, which God of his great goodnesse hath bestowed upon them. Thus you may playnely perceine the goodnesse of the tree by the fruite, but What is that, which enuy hath not defamed, or malice hath not defiled? for enuy and malice is a most mischeuous trap or snare, wherein many heedlesse men do fall. Now followeth another sort of domesticall enemies, and these (I thinke) are leapt out of Carons Boate, and haue wilfully drowned themselves in the Whirlepoole of slanderous reports. And these paragons will needs treade bypaths, to seeke strange nouelties. Yet if they were better aduised, it would not be impertinent unto their credits, but they do account it odious to be reproued, or to suffer themselves and their abuses to be spoken of: and do most idiotlike behaue themselves against Hypocrates and Galen, and all Galenists, whose Worthy Workes being extant to the view of all men, haue purchased to their Authors amongst the good, eternall prayses and credit for euer. Nevertheless, you may easily perceine what spirits they carrie, that thus wound the dead with speeches of defame, and yet themselves in respect, ignorant in the Arte. And some of them are scarce able to write and reade true English, but doe brag without measure (upon a very sudden) of their excellent cunning, which happely they had stolne out of the beggerly budgets, of some counterfeite stale Peracelsian Quack saluer, or Mountibancke, and yet morcouer do challenge, to be the true Disciples of Peracellus, but God knowes, they are not worthy to serue under his regiment for pyonors: for they misinterpret Peracellus whome truely they vnderstand not, and condemne Hipocrates

Too foule or  
impudent a  
fault in chal-  
lengers or  
counillers.

## To the Reader.

pocrates and Galen whome they neuer read.} would no man should thinke } go heere abouts to speake against the thing that is good, neyther do I seeme to mayntayne the thing that is euill, neyther will } reward any good man with euill reports for benefits and knowledge receyued, for truth is truth from whome so euer it come, be it from Hipocrates, Galen, Paracellus, or any other learned men. And therefore I say vnto such aforesayd, let not the Paynter goe beyond his pensill, nor the Shoemaker beyond his Shoo, for so his pride may haue a fall, and all his honor lye in the dust.

And now good Reader, seeing mine intent is not to hold my tooong at abuses, I will heere a little farther decipher the rest of these exclaiming aduersaries, which haue most impudent strumpers faces, that will I thinke blush at nothing: and heere I will farther speake of an old cauelling companyon, and a maister of lyes, one, whome hecetofofe I haue deciphered in my Booke Demorbo gallico, he hath with reprochfull speeches returned agayne to his old humor, and spurned against Incarnatiues. But all those young Students, which are desirous to be satisfied heerein, amongst many other worthy Authors, reade Vigo, cap. 21. fol. 175. which Booke, Maister Baker hath partly corrected, as himselfe hath there declared, or else reade the old english Booke translated by M. Traheron, fol. 111. cap. 21. so he that is but meanelly read in the Arte, may by his good indenour and diligence, easily finde and knowe the true nature and properties of Incarnatiues of diuers sorts, and therefore Incarnatiues which haue beene diuised by many graue and learned men, from succession of ages, are not to be reiected at the becks of euery such like lame schoolemaister, or ridiculous ringleader, which will needes reach out his hand, and with his Momus pen leade others to seeke a Diamont with a Lincke, which could shew it selfe in the darke: but I maruell that his disciples or followers are not ashamed of so base a champion, or else one of them ashamed of another. It is sayd, that this Wisard of late dreamed he was transformed like one of Acteons whelps, and that he had coursed a Collyers Cart, onely to seeke for one that had stolne away the King of the Frogs, which Iupiter sent downe in a great light-

## To the Reader.

ning and thunder, which dreame, seemed to be farre more dangerous unto him, then the strange Starre which Doletto sawe in Calabria : neuerthelesse, his naked name, and fayned forge-rie of this base borne birde, I meane not further to touch : let no such boasters be your Warrant what soener they say, for he is called an ill Fisher, that cryeth stincking Fishe.

4  
This fellow is  
so wise in his  
owne conceit,  
that he re-  
nounceth to  
follow the  
method and  
wayes of eu-  
ring, after Hi-  
pocrates and  
Galen, because  
they were  
Heathen men.  
I answer  
with the say-  
ings of the  
godly, wise,  
and learned,  
that he which  
is a Christian,  
will live as a  
Christian, and  
yet may take  
Physick and  
surgery of a  
Iew, if he haue  
skill.

Moreover, a new adopted Chick of this old Cocke, and the very key of his counsell, is dropt out of dores upon a sudden, and hath plunged himselfe in the bottomlesse sea, or filthie dregs of his aforesayd Grandsires caluish iudgements and opinions : and in the verie pride and glorie of his skill, he setting himselfe as it were in the chair of ignorāce, (a fit Pulpit for such a Prophet :) did there with terrible stearne lookes, and squared speeches affirme, that indeed it was superfluous to vse Incarnatiues, which innuading mind and attempt did become him as well as a ring of golde in a sowes snoute, whose will wants wit through prodigalitie to accomplish his childeish intent and purpose. But now forsooth, this was urged and brought in by the similes of dogs tooongs, and Momemyasie, a very deepe wit to vnderstande mysteries, and whose capacitie heerein, he sayth himselfe, farre passeth our reach, for his mysticall knowledge, lyeth secretly hid vnder the shadowe of Apollos gorgeous cloake, and bewtified in print with Esculapius golden bearde, wherein, there is neyther grossenesse, nor impurities, as there is in our Incarnatiues, &c. But the exalted essences philosophically extracted by him, out of the egge of an Elephant, the marie of a Whetstone, and the braynes of a Woodcocke, circulate to digest in his baren bead, and this is his misterium magnum, wherewith if he anoynt theyr eyes, then ye shall (say they) beholde certayne Spirits that inhabit or dwell in the ayre, called Nenufarenii, and Aerdadi : a high matter in a lowe house, which sore troubleth the wits of these wandering Pilgrimes, which contrarie to the direct line of equitie wrong ballans the meaning of good Authours, and so thinke thereby, to patch and cloute up theyr owne silly credits, by pulling downe and defacing of others, and thus would they roote up that which they neuer planted. Therefore I may rightly compare this image of  
enuy.



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enuy, and such lyke, unto the malicious man, which desired of Iupiter he might lose one of his eyes, so that another whome he hated, might lose both his, &c. but I will now blot paper, or spend time no longer to aunswere any such, for it is no conquest to beate an Asse to death.

Also, I meane to vnfolde the strange euents that succeeded after the taking of a certayne pernicious pill, which pill, as it is sayd, was sprinckled abroad by an odde birde of the same nest afore rehearsed. This Pill of his, was shadowed vnder the vale or title of Turbith mineralis, and it is no such thing.

Moreouer, it was sayd to be a Paracelsion Pill, but I am not of that opinion, for I suppose, no good or godly Paracelsion would haue giuen it to a dog. The composition of the same vile Pill Mayster Reade hath discovered in his Booke of Arceus lately Translated, and by him published, as a caueat for all good people to beware of that Pill. And in my simple iudgement, no good man ought to countenance, allowe, excuse, smother, or conceale so perillous a medicine, sith it hath left behinde it so foule and filthy broad scarres, that touched the lines of foure persons, fyrst, Iohn Butler, Mayster of a Shippe, a Barbar surgeons seruant of London, a Ropemakers boy in Rowsey, and one Master Washborne a Marchant, that dyed also in Rowsey. This cruell Pill was ministred vnto these foure persons by two simple fellowes, who were Surgeons of two Ships, which sayde, they were deluded by this crow brightfast companion, which did write it downe in their booke of secrets, with his owne hand, for a pretious ieuell, and there recorded it to be good for all diseases. a bad pollicie, and verie ill deuised, but how needfull it is for all good men to beware of this Pill, let euery man iudge which hath care of his owne health, yet I do not malice the person of the man, but his filthy Pill, although to see to, he is more fitter to be made a turnebroche, or a Schullien of a Kitchen, then to be admitted to be cyther Physition or Surgeon, but it is sayde of a learned man, if such kinde of knaues might be well punished for example sake, by the bandes of the Magistrate for such offences, so should the

Such abuse is neuer wincked at, but when idiots ruleth the roste, there the iust may be oppressed, and many a good cause troden vnder foote.

There is no friendship to be had with such honest men.

## To the Reader.

Nota.

young Students in the Arte be lesse deceyued. } do not heere rehearse a tale of a tub, which requireth no longer remembrance, than the view, or looking on; but a matter of such moment, which ought to be eternized in thy minde, and although I knowe he dangereth his owne welfare, that reproveth enill mens faults, and shall lye open to flaunder and reproch, yet I suppose it better to be maligned of such, then to conceale so great a mischiefe, that might otherwise ensue by the farther spreading of so vile a medicin, and therefore I must craue pardon, for } do meane heereafter in this whole discourse, not to shun any such rotten rootes as they come or chaunce to lye in my way.

6 Heere I am I say farther prest and urged to vnmaske another of the same nest of young Snakes, or rather old suttile Serpents, Who } trust in God, partly by me, and also heereafter, by the helpe of others more learned, they shall be all ferited (which way soeuer they goe) from their wicked buries, mosses, and starting holes: and farther, I would haue followed their abuses at this time, and also the abuses of others unspoken of, but that I haue beene preuented by some speciall causes, troubles, and lets, but if heereafter they do not amend, I will discouer them to their shame, and their names. And therefore curteous and friendly Reader, note my sayings which I will openly publish, and iudge with discretion. It is not long since that a subtile deluder verie craftely, hauing upon set purpose his brokers or espials abroad, vsing sundry secret drifts to allure many, as did the Syrens by their sweet Sonets and melody seduce Mariners to make them their pray, so did his brokers or espials deceiue many, in proclayming and sounding out his fame abroad from house to house, as those vse to do which crye Mistresse, haue you any worke for the Tuncer, at the length, they heard of one that was tormented with a quartaine, then in all post haste this bad man was brought vnto the sick patient by their craftie meanes, and so forth, without any tariance, he did compound for fiftene pound, to rid him within three fits of his Agew, and to make him as whole as a fish of all diseases: So a little afore his fit was at hand, he called vnto the Wife of the patient to bring him an apple of the biggest size, and then with a pinne write in the rinde of the  
apple

## To the Reader.

apple Abracadabra, and such like, and perswaded him to take it presently in the beginning of his fit, for there was (sayth he) a secret in these words. To be short, the patient being hungry of his health, followed his counsell, and deuoured all and euery peece of the apple. So soone as it was receyued, nature left the disease to digest the apple, which was too hard to do, for at length, he fell to vomiting, then the core kept such a sturre in his throate, that where tofore his Feuer was ill, now much worse, a malo ad peius, out of the fryingpan, into the fire: presently there were Physitions sent for unto the sick patient, or else his fiftene pound had beene gone, with a more pretious Iewell, but this lewde fellow is better knowne at Newgate then I will heere declare. Such counterfite Charmers, with Figures and Characters, Tagaltius doth condemne, as absurd and erronious, which wicked practises he sayth becommeth no honest artist to vse, or to exercise.

It is also sayd, that in Archadia, a Woman began to cure with wicked Charmes, without the applying of any medicines, which beeing knowne in Athens, she was condemned by the Senate to be stoned to death: a iust reward for such vngodly practises.

I reade likewise of another lewde Woman, which was accused of Witchcraft, the cause was, for that she did commonly take upon her to cure Men, Women, Children, and Beasts, by a certayne Charme, the which, they say, she would do, onely for a penny in money, and a loafe of bread. This thing was misliked of many good men in the Countrey where she did dwell, and for that cause, she was upon suspicion of Sorcery and Witchcraft, brought to the Assises, and there Arrayned for it. The simplicity of the old Woman was somewhat considered of by the whole bench, then the Iudges and the Iustices graunted her this fauour, that if she would truly declare unto them what manner of Charme it was she used, she should be deliuered: and beeing in great feare, and doubt of her life, forthwith in the presence of them all, declared it to be as followeth.

First (sayd she) after I had receyued the penny in money, and the loafe of bread, then my Charme was this.



## To the Reader.

- The Charme.* {
1. My Lose in my lappe,
  2. My Penny in my purse,
  3. Thou art neuer the better,
  4. Nor I am neuer the worse.

Immediately after, the Iudges with the rest perceiued it to be meere deceit, & coufenage: then they did straightly charge her, vpon payne of great punishment, to leaue off her delusions, and cosening of the people, & so she was discharged, as it is there said.

I could speake of many other abusers of Physick and Surgerie, but what redresse would be had, I knowe not, and yet I do not meane to speake of the old Woman at Newington, beyond Saint Georgesfeelds, vnto whome, the people do resort, as vnto an Oracle: neyther will I speake of the Woman on the Bancke side, who is as cunning, as the Horffe at the Crosse keyes, nor yet of the cunning Woman in Seacole Lane, who hath more skill in her Colebasket, then iudgement in Vrine, or knowledge in Phisick or Surgery. But I could discouer many others, which practise Physick and Chirurgery, with the bit in their mouthes, and the raynes in their necks, which do not only thereby deceiue the simple people, but oftentimes the wisest men, and these are as hurtfull, as mothes in cloaths, or cancker rust in Iron.

7 There are many other abusers about this City of London lurking in corners, and sometimes they do raunge and wander astray from towne to towne, from countrey to countrey both farre and neere, by sea and land, and these I suppose to be the very spawne and frye of that Rogish route, which practised Chirurgery at Muttrell, in the time of that famous Prince King Henry the eyght, which fraternitie, and brotherhood of abusers of the Arte, good Maister Gale hath disconered in his Booke of the office of a Chirurgion, who sayth, that they were all banished the Campe, and if they had not anoyded with speede, they had been all hanged as theenes and murderers.

8 And what shall be sayd to some, which not long since haue beene commanded to prepare themselves, and with all speede to serue her Maiesty in the Warres, then presently with many solemne circumstances, did desire to be excused, protesting, that they had no knowledge in Surgery, but onely, for the drawing,  
and

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and stopping of a tooth, letting of bloud, or for the cure of the french Rocks, and thus they did playnely throw all their skill in Surgery flat to the ground, which a little before shined most brightly in the eyes of many. But this I say is well knowne, let the seruice be once furnished with sufficient Surgeons, which oftentimes is very hard to do, then they begin to shake their chaines, and keepe a stirre, that they can cure that which all the best Chirurgions in London or elsewhere do forsake, but what manner of curing they vse, I may not speake that I knowe. I could rehearse diuers of this styte, but they would say my Booke were seditious: but this may suffice for a caueat. Therefore these to say the troth, may fitly be compared vnto a certaine boasting bragger dwelling beyond the Seas, which did attempt to the great admiration of the standers by, to deck on with a ciment for the nonce, a mans eare that was cleane cut off from his head, yet his glory was but short, for within two dayes, the eare rotted, and fell off againe, and he became a poynting stock to the whole Towne and Countrey. I would no man should heere misconstrue me, or to thinke I vrged any thing in this my whole discourse, against any good or honest artist, for my meaning is not against any such, who haue beene, and are, in the Arte, right diligent and studious for the good of our countrey & common wealth, but against such, as Vesalius, Tagaltius, Vigo, Arcus, Maister Gale, Maister Hall, Maister Bannester, and such as these good men, do disallow, who haue in all their whole discourses and writings, neuer sought for vaine glory, promotion, or reward, but only by their vertues, and laudable studies, to make knowne the vndiscret, and vaine glorious brags, friuolous vantings, peenish practises, and wicked dealings, of a sort of abusers of the arte and good artists. And I suppose no honest man else, which is a true artist, but doth, and will also detest and hate all such caterpillers, which suck the sap and eate the bread out of the mouthes of many a good Surgeon, who haue been very much decayed by reason of such ill persons, to the great impouerishment, not only of themselves, but likewise of their poore Wives and children. Which men are well known, if ability were answerable to their willingness and skill, to doe her Maicesty very good seruice in the Arte,

Wherein

The greatest  
barkers are not  
the best biters.

Truth can ne-  
uer so well ap-  
peare, as when  
it is compared  
with deceite  
and falsehood.

## To the Reader.

wherein they haue beene trayned, and spent themselues a long time in trauell and studie for the attayning of the same.

The more ignorant they are, the more bolder they are, and yet hate to be reprov'd.

The foolish perswasion of naked experience, hath deceyued a great many.

Now time calleth me to an end of this Epistle to the Reader, and of a part of the generall discourses of abuses and abusers of the Arte, and all good artists, and I will conclude with the last and the very worst of all sorts, and they are those, that with open mouth stand upon their tiptoe, saying with many puissant and forcible reasons, Away with all these bookes, and bookemen, for they haue made our Arte too common. I perceine, it was not without great cause, that Plinie complayned, and sayd, Lyke as there is no light without a shadow, no more is vertue without enuy, but by Gods good grace, I will returne their speeches upon their owne heads. Chilo the learned Philosopher sayd, That in Bookes you shall finde written the veritie and truth of things secret and vnknowne, the which time can neuer consume, nor fortune destroy, happy is that man which escapeth such Ciclops dens, without danger of the fluxe of their foule mouth, but I say vnto them whatsoeuer they be, that onely their naked experience which they so brag of, without learning in the Arte, may fitly be compared to a tree without fruite. The first beginners of their sect of buffardly Empricks, I reade was Philinus Cous. Acro. Agrigentinus, and Alexandreus, with others. And farther it is sayd, that their experience is nothing worth, that is not grounded upon reason, the mother of all Artes and Sciences, and reason and knowledge is gotten and made ripe by reading and weighing the well obserued practises, and meditated rules of the generations of learned men, and diligent artists in time, gone before vs, heereunto (I say) ioyning our owne practise, we get vs the more prompt and excellent vnderstanding, how to put things in profitable execution. and thus both reason and experience matched together, maketh a perfect artist, and he that denieth this, hath neither Wit, arte, good experience, nor honestie. and so I conclude, that the reading of good Authors, is the schoole of wise men, for learning, and knowledge, is the most rare gift of God, which maketh men become famous upon earth: for example, as approoued Historyes do report, Plato, and Socrates, were well knowne



## To the Reader.

*knowne to be two famous Philosophers, though they were the  
sonnes of two poore Citizens of Athens, for their well occupied  
minds in learning and knowledge aduanced them to great ho-  
nor, as it may appeare by their great renowme, large volumes,  
and infinite labours, remayning still vnto posterities, and there-  
fore it is as possible for an Owle to encounter with an Eagle, or a  
Wren with a Faucon, as for such boysterous blockheads, with  
their wodden practises, grounded onely vpon experience, the  
schoolemistresse to fooles, who with vnequall comparisions, do  
challenge men of reason and knowledge in the Arte, with their  
beaderowles of infamy, folaryes, fables, and old wines tales, long  
bred and noursed up in the storehouse of abuses, but it is a most  
true saying, and it is in these dayes come to passe, that euery  
peeuish Pan will compare with learned Apollo, but with spite  
and hatred in their harts, euery Momus will assayle Minerva,  
with rayling priuely behinde mens backs, and euery Zoylus  
will barke at Cicero, with open iniurie in their deedes.*

But.

*Ye may not feare such enemyes  
To Arte, and Authors good,  
Who though they fawne in flattery,  
Yet thrust they for your bloud.*

*For these haue watcht full priuely,  
Such is their vile desire,  
Care yee not for their courtesey,  
Ne force yee of their yre.*

*This warning for a caueat,  
To mee it shall suffice,  
Except to those that will not see.  
A word may serue the wise.*

*But our good God, which hath euer defended vs from the raue-  
ning iawes of such dangerous foes, or smiling serpents, which  
with stealing steps, do sowe the seeds of sedition, with the hands  
of Briarous, will returne all the euils which they do worke  
B*

*Beware of  
hypocrisie,  
shadowed  
vnder the  
cloke of friend-  
ship and a-  
ponitic.*

## To the Reader.

upon their owne heads. Thus (good Reader,) I will through  
Gods assistance, proceede to the accomplishing of this small  
Treatise, notwithstanding their great threatnings to kill with  
Dagger, Sword, or Battle axe, but I little esteeme of such, sith  
these my labours seemed in the opinions of men, both godly, wise,  
and learned, not to be vnprofitable, or unworthy to come a-  
broade, for the benefit of all yong Students in the Art,  
whose Readings and practises, I wish most  
willingly that God may prosper.  
*Amen.*

Willyam Clowes.



Courteous

To the Reader.

**C**ourteous Reader, I suppose it almost vnpossible at the first impression of any Booke, but some faultes will passe, be it neuer so carefully looked vnto, yet none heere I hope so egregious, but that I know euery honest mind will frendly weigh the cause, & consider the troubles that is had in such works. But as for the malicious quarrell pickers, whose poysoned natures is to turne nothing to good, these, I say, will not onely mislike and repine, but with their scorning lookes rather watch to finde faultes, than with honest minds to amend those, which vnwillingly haue beene committed: therefore I haue gathered this small Errate: and if in the course of your readings, it will please you with your pennes first to couer & correct the faults escaped, as it is heere declared, & also very easy to find, both the chapter, leafe, and line, then I shall thinke my self most happy, & so wish you such profit by these my labors, as your own harts doo desire, & as the matter is able to afford, as knoweth God, who direct you in all these your studyes and labours. Amen.

Faultes escaped.

**T** Age. 1. Line. 9. for proclayming, reade proclayme. Pag. 3. line. 4. reade foliorum maluarum, lin. 22. albumina ouorum. pag. 4. lin. 30. elei papaueris. lin. 31. Unguenti. pag. 5. lin. 15 in the margent reade Quercetanus. pag. 6. lin. 26 foliorum maluarum. lin. 32. 32. Unguenti. pag. 7. lin. 2. seminis psij. lin. 10. 11. elei. li. 15. albuminum. pag. 8. lin. 5. cinnabrij. lin. 7. Diachalciteos. pag. 10. lin. 18. radicum Buglossæ. pag. 11. lin. 4. aqua sumiterre lin. 7. sumoterre pag. 12. lin. 6. cum gummi. lin. 9. Resina pini. lin. 10. Gummi. lin. 13. colophonia. pag. 15. lin. 16. chamomille, and in the margent, reade Cataplasma anodinum pag. 16. lin. 6. & oculis populneis. lin. 26. Aquæ hordei. lin. 28. sarcocolle. pag. 17. in the margent reade Angeli Bolognini Restrictiuum. pag. 18. lin. 19. diamoron. pag. 22. lin. 13. seminis sinapis. pag. 39. lin. 5. cum gummi. lin. 14. ophioglossi. lin. 17. nummularia lin. 18. lilij conuallium pag. 42. lin. 28. cauterie. pag. 43. lin. 15. peritoneum. pag. 45. lin. 16. cannabis. pag. 47. lin. 1. agrimonie. li. 3. Androsami. li. 4. Aschyri li. 21. pilosella. li. 23. Quinqueneruia. pag. 49. lin. 30. Unguenti. pag. 50. lin. 4. albumen vnius oui. lin. 14. cum gummi. pag. 51. li. 5. reade distillentur ac separato oleo adiungantur, &c. lin. 12. galanga. li. 15. nucis moscata li. 16. cubebarum. li. 18. ligni. pag. 54. li. 14. Empl. Resolutiuum. pag. 55. lin. 27. aceti pag. 56. li. 6. reade, Vitellos ouorum tres. li. 29. & 30. Unguenti. pag. 60. li. 28. epispastices. pag. 62. li. 14. 25. camfore. pag. 7. in the 1. and 2. line, are left out the doses of mellis communis, which should be lib. 2. and of Vitriol. alb. which should be 4. ounces. pag. 88. lin. 20. reade, & de Ianna.







To his very good freend, Mayster  
*Clowes Chirurghion, all health, &c.*



**I**N writing of Bookes for the benefit of the studious, as I consider of sundry commendable courses taken by the Authors in that behalfe, so yet is there none (in my iudgement) more apte, either to amplify the Authors name, or else to increase the Readers knowledge, then that which is done by way of familiar examples and obseruations: for such are properly beawtified with these three amiable ornaments, Varietie, Perspicuitie, and Certainty: whereof in seuerall, the fyrst delighteth, the second informeth, and the third assureth, but ioynly, all concurre, to the readie ripening, and speedie preparing of the Artist to answere the expectation of his calling. When as therefore, the principall of your labour (*Maister Clowes*) hath in this Booke beene, to deliuer faithfully your experiments in the curation of woundes, with such playne instances of the medicines vsed in particular cases, and historicall obseruations of their seuerall successles, ioyned with the noting of occurrences, and preuention of accidents, as may in deede (according to your speech) leade the young artist by the hand to do the like, I do not onely for mine owne part, finde my selfe bound to encourage and commend you, but dare also assure you, in behalfe of the better sort, of all thankfulness: *Hippocrates* hauing led that trace in his *Epidemicis*, hath therein no small estimation with the learned Physitions *Amatus*, *Valleriola*, *Coiter*, *Arcan*, *Dodencus*, and *Shenckius*, haue agayne renewed that course, and receyued reuerent accompt for their labours. The learned *Crato* in his old age, seemeth to haue repented of nothing in that kinde so much, as that he had not reserued and written the obseruations of his practise, by which he supposed his name might more haue been commended to posterity, then by any other of his writings. I am not ignorant also, that to write obseruations of a mans practise, is a way, by which the Reader may be as much and perhaps more dangerously abused, then by any other, namely, if the Author should be vnfaithfull, or conceited in his owne priuate opinions, which by this meanes he would seeke to establish and obtrude vnto the credulous reader, but as the later of these can not be objected against you, if the whole behauiour of your life may be taken for a testimonie, so neyther may the former be suspected by any that haue care to guide their iudgements by the rule of charitie. Adde heereunto, that beside the protestation you haue made in the word of a

## Mayster Banester to the Author.

Christian, concerning the veritie of these things, and your sincere and vp-right meaning in the penning thereof, I am able, and will be ready in sundry poynts, and namely, in your medicines and prescriptes, to testify that you haue concealed nothing from the Reader. As for the rest, with those also that I speake of, if their likelihood and probabilitie may be sent among the learned and artilles of iudgement to gather their voyces, I doubt not but your side shall be full. But you say, your encouragement is greatly hindered, when you consider and call to minde, in what euill part things are now adayes taken, that were not euill meant, and that such as would seeme wise men are become so foolish, that they can not heare the euill partes of base abusers disgraced, but by and by they must deeme themselves in like sort thereby defaced. I see the vicer you appoynt me vnto, I discerne it to be *Cacoethes*, and the malignitie thereof to be greater then any man can cure: but withall I deny, that it should be any worthy cause of your discouragement, nay rather I hold, that you are afresh to take courage agaynst it, for dyuers reasons, fyrst, for that the burthen shall not lye onely vppon your backe, but that others are charged in lyke sort with you, who will not shrinke the shoulder from you in the bearing thereof, and many handes (you knowe) make quicke and easy worke. My second reason is, because the Deuill entendeth thus by their meanes to vpholde hys kingdome of ignorance and wickednesse still among vs, agaynst which, if we be enemyes of hys kingdome, we must needes make warre with all our might. Thirdly, because this is an infallible truth, which you may write vppon, that no man will misiudge, or maligne your inuectiues agaynst the wicked and theyr practises, or take themselves defaced by theyr disgrace, but such as haue guily consciences, and are priuie to themselves, cyther of the same or lyke enormities, or at least, that they do mayntayne or wincke at the same in others, when as rather by theyr places they should punish them: this latter sort (I hope) will be more wise, then to be found guilty of vpholding iniquitie, and if there haue been ouersightes committed heeretofore (as the best aduised will not denye) I trust they will become more warie for the lyke heereafter, but the former sorte are rightly touched in the olde and common prouerb of a galde horse backe. When a great many kicke at our dressing of two or three mens sores, it is a signe that they are all infected with the lyke, and do therefore feare, least we would lay handes on them also, and then what reproche can that be to vs, when as our writings agaynst a fewe notoriously naught, shall discouer vnto the world a greater number that are in secret: as naught, they can not say we haue accused them, when as in deed their owne consciences haue fyrst condemned them, wherein, if they had stood sounde towarde their owne hearts, nothing could haue touched them, so that we see these sayings well confirmed, *A good conscience is as a brasse wall.* And agayne, *An euill conscience is as a thousand witnessses against a man.* Of these things, if I would stand long, I could say much, that should worthely redound



## Mayster Banester to the Author.

so the shame and confusion of all such, but remembring the length of an Epistle, I will shut vp the rest in this brieft. One verie aptly compared the conscience of a man, to the minor, or assumption of such Syllogismes as do conclude particularly vpon a generall charge or accusation propounded for example. The Lawe sayth, *He that killeth or maymeth, must be killed or maymed*, the guilty conscience then assumeth thus : *But I haue killed or maymed*, and so this conclusion commeth vpon hym, *therefore I ought to be killed or maymed agayne*, all writers in Chirurgerie do giue this proposition, *All vnskillfull men do wickedly abuse this Arte, and ought to be punished*, then the guilty conscience euery where maketh this assumption : *But I am an vnskillfull man*, now followeth the conclusion on the neck of it, *Therefore I do abuse the Arte, and ought to be punished*. So when any Writer describeth the properties of wicked practisers, he perhaps doth not say, this man is one, or such a man is such, but the consciences of those men, to whome such propertyes pertain, do tell them so much in theyr bosomes. Who then (I pray you) is theyr accuser but themselues ? Yea, but (will some say) in your inuectiues agaynst abusers, you describe the men so by theyr propertyes, as euery one may knowe who you meane. I aunswere, fyrst, I haue knowne some, who thinke themselues no small men, that haue greatly stayned theyr wisedomes in misjudging such descriptions, therefore I wih men to be well aduised in theyr Interpretations. Secondly, if it be so, as they saye, that a man by hys propertyes may bee poynted out as with ones finger, my counsell is, that euery man must labour to change away hys euill qualities for good, that so, when they shall be spoken of, they may commend hym, and not dispraise hym. And verely me thinke, it is full of reason, that they, who are so angry for hearing of theyr qualities, should be much more ashamed to vse them.

Fear not therefore (*Mayster Clowes*) in the loue of mans health, to shewe your selfe euen a vehement enemy, to all that hate, or hurt the same : Mans health (I saye) craueth it at your handes to decypher such counterfaytes in all theyr colours, that they may (at least) be auoyded of the people, though they be not also punished of the Magistrate, which notwithstanding were most of all to be wished. I see you euery where carefully except the sonnes of arte, and all honest and diligent men in our calling, of purpose because you would not haue your inuectiues applied to any that deserue them not. If then there shall be any one that wyl needes take the things that are spoken to himselfe, and so beyng angry at his owne shadow, will also play *Will Sommers* part, in striking him that standeth next him : if any (I saye) shall thus deale with you, imagin therein what good successe you haue had, that in laying for one Foxe, you haue caught a couple, one, whome before you knew by speciall propertyes : and another, who hath now reuealed himselfe by the guiltinesse of his conscience, double gayne (you know) bringeth double reioycing. In such sort verily, should I thinke the matter meetest to be taken, as namely,

if

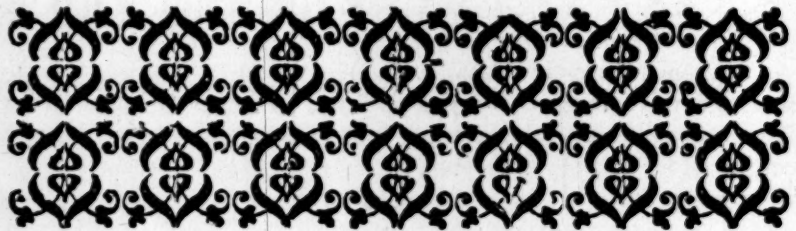
## Mayster Banester to the Author.

if I should declare of one that I knowe did giue a Gentleman common præcipitate (as it seemeth) but mixt with a litle vnguent out of his saluatorie, for a pill to purge him with : and another that to remoue a defiled bone, applyed a faire Mallet and a Chissell to the matter for more speede : and by the declaring of these, I should also rub the galled backs of others, whome I knewe not before to be sick of that disease, were there not as good cause for me to be glad of the successe of my discouery, as for all other men to take it to their aduantage for the shunning of such impostors? the best men, I doubt not, will giue their voyces to this : the worst sort, I am sure, you meane not to make your iudges. You haue heard my iudgement of your labours, and my opinion of your aduersaries, the latter, your owne experience and working shall dayly confirme, the other, the Chirurgians practise, and orderly imitation, shall abundantly ratifie.

And as I do entreate you for the publishing of this present fruite, so do I no lesse exhort you, to the keeping of other obseruations heereafter to the like vse. In both suites I perswade my selfe,  
(for the good will you beare vnto me) that I  
shall preuayle.

Your assured freend, and wellwiller,

*John Banester.*



In

In prayse and commendation of the  
*Author and this VVorke, I. G. Master of*  
Arte, and Student in Physick and  
*Chirurgerie.*



Mong many other good things of late published in the Art of Surgery, I cannot but prayse, and greatly commende this breefe and short treatise, set foorth by Maister *William Clowes*, proceeding from good iudgement gotten by his industrie and much experience by his owne practise. I thinke verily that as no man of sounde iudgement can mislike the matter, so no man that is in credit for his honestie, will discommend the intent of the man, but rather attribute vnto him the title he deserueth (a wellwiller to his Countrey.) In the censures of the wise, a more necessary Worke could not come foorth in this Art, considering the time. Surely the want of that knowledge in many sory Surgeons which in this booke is manifested vnto vs, hath cost many a poore Souldyer full deere, and hath made that stick by many Mariners, which they shall neuer be able to clawe off whiles they liue. For when they haue been any way maymed or endangered with losse of life or limme, then commes the bare singlesoled Surgeon, as he rightly tearmeth them, and what to do by arte knowes not, yet something he must attempt, treading in his old cowpath, as though he were healing a broken head, or plastering of a kibed heele, hauing one or two boxes of greene Salues, with a plaster of Diachilon, and a greene grasse Melilot, with their motheaten Musilage, and these are good forsooth for all sores, and so committeth the health of the patient to the mayne chance, a miserable thing, that warlike men should first fall into the hands of men, and afterward to be as it were massacred by such ignorant beasts.

C

But



### In commendation of the Author.

But that they may leaue their brutish ignorance, and theyr sauage cruelty, let them reade ouer if so be they can, this directiue agayne and agayne, and if they be not tootoo sottish, they shall fynde theyr iudgement amended, theyr wittes sharpened, theyr practise corrected, and theyr fingers directed, poynt by poynt, from the beginning of the cure, till the finishing thereof.

Thou shalt fynde also heereunto annexed (good Reader) a learned Worke for the cure of the french disease, written by a Spanish Physition. Also, certayne singular Aphorismes, collected out of most excellent Authors, a Worke worth the labour, and worth thanks to, for that a man may walke safely in this narrow compasse, who before might be indangered of losing himselfe or his sense, in the wilde forest of Aphorismes. And surely, we can not if we did as we should but greatly thanke God, for that as in most other, so in this arte, the necessary knowledge, and sufficient practise is brought of late into shorter volumes then euer it was, so that though we may say, *ὁ βίος βραχύς* *vita brevis*, yet can we not of late yeeres so rightly say *ἡ τέχνη μακρὴ* *ars longa*, for now hauing the pathes so wel trode by our owne countrey men, they better knowe our nature then Strangers did, we may walke safer with small studie, then they could with tedious trauaile in tyme past. Heeretofore men might well saye, *ἡ πείρα σφαλερὴ* *experimentum periculosum*, because peraduenture it cost many a man a limme, and many men might be spoyled, before experience were ratified. Now that which before was *incultum nemus*, being made *parua siluula*, a man may take a sure staffe to leane vnto, whereas before he might trust to a rotten sticke, and so be deceyued. Now because this notable worke is wrought at home, vp starteth *Æsops* mangy curre, and all *Æteons* Dogs in a great cry, ready to pull downe the authors heereof, but their maister must be their maister, barke and brawle they neuer so lowde. Why they be so fell, I knowe not, vnlesse it be that the bleareeyed man  
can

In commendation of the Author.

can not abyde the candle, nor he that hath been brought vp in a darke den, abyde the lyght of the Sunne : but to say the truth, *Hinc illa lachrima : ego excludor, ille recipitur.* by this meanes they are knowne to be ignorant asses, and therefore by wise men worthely shut out of dores, which if *Æsops* asse had been, he had not so dangerously taken acquaintance of his mayster. Yet there is another flye bites theyr galled backe, as bad as this, for that euery day more then other, the dawes stollen feathers are plucked from him, and he knowne to be but a daw, what with the old, pulling the black haire from theyr crowne, and the yong, pulling the gray from theyr foreheads, they must needes appeare to be but bald busfards. and thys is the cause they crye out, fye vpon Bookes, for, *Litera scripta manet*, as they are knaues in grayne, so they are fooles in Print : but to speake much, were but a folly, for words with them are but wynde, it is *Morbus inueteratus*, an old vlcer of the stomacke, which if you touch, it fluxeth at the mouth, spewing out theyr poyson agaynst all learning and learned men, who would cure them of theyr foule euill. I haue oftentimes meruayled how they that are artistes in deede, can suffer such brasenfaced beastes to liue among them, who if they be long tollerated, will cause Surgery to be of that credit, that a man had rather fall into the chaps of a mad Dog, then into the hands of a Surgeon. for as their words tend to the defaming of the most skilfull, so their works to the disgracing of the Arte. wheresoeuer they goe, they leaue such a stincke behynde them, that all men that hath had to deale with them, cry fye vpon them. To prooue this to be true without a sillogisme, looke vpon the aftercures that are among you. It is some mens worke to rectifie other mens errours. Heere I might speake to the worshipful company of Surgeons in *London*, amōg whom I know many haue good knowlege, and also great reason ioyned alwayes with their practise, *Cicero contra Catalinam* spake to Senators, *Hoc quis ferre possit, inertes homines*

## In commendation of the Author.

*doctissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimis, ebriosos sobrijs, dormientes vigilantibus,* and therefore if either arte or artistes be respected in this case, *Non est lenitati locus: severitatem res ipsa postulat,* such matters are not to be iested withall, the Stocks were a fit place for such persons to publish theyr skyll. *Hos igitur a vestris aris & aulis, a tectis urbis, a mœnibus, a vita fortunæsq; civium arcebitis, & tanquam hostes patriæ, latrones Angliæ, rectâ pergant in exilium.* Who could tollerate cyther *Molem invidiæ, procacitatem linguæ,* or, *Spolium populi,* but euery man hath spoken so much, and so little preuayled, that I am out of hart to speake any more. But yet I must needs teare off one ragge more from their torne coate, before we part. These caterpillers, or peoplepollers, being thus paynted out in their severall colours, with theyr proper badge to knowe them by, well perceyuing, that among so many torches, theyr pictures must needs be perceyued, seeke to couer themselves vnder other mens hoodes, get other to compose, and they to subscribe, and then the worke is theirs, and so they become of blinde buffards, that can scarce write and reade, great learned men. If *Tully* were aliuie, he would crye out, *O honorem contumeliosum,* such men in deed do rather *aucupari gloriam,* though *ignominiosam,* then *publicæ utilitati inferuire.* I vnderstand that *Æsops* Ass is alyue agayne, and would couer himselfe with a Lyons skinne, but if he do appeare, we shall perceyue his long eares well ynough, then were he best to keepe himselfe within his owne territory, least he become by word much famous through greater folly. But suppose he can escape cleanly a while, yet will *Academicus* lye whispring *hosego, &c. tulit alter honorem,* I could saye something which I leane, expecting alteration of disposition, that would be like a water of great force, to trye whether there were any figges in theyr bellies or no, but because the one may be wiser then the other, I keepe silence, hoping that *Philoponos* shall haue good words for his good will, and I would pray them all, that old *Philadelphus* for



In commendation of the Author.

for his friendly dealing might be free from their furie,  
but no salue I thinke can cure that sore, for this will euer  
be true, *Inuidia virtutis comes*, Enuy followes vertue at  
the hard heeles, not to treade in her steps, but to trip vp  
her heeles if she could. But to conclude, I thinke all haue  
some kynde of conscience or other, and there is *magna  
vis conscientia, & magna*, sayth Tully, *in utramque partem, ut  
nihil timeant qui nihil commiserint, & poenam semper ante  
oculos versari putent qui peccarint*, A cleere conscience will  
acquite continually where good meaning is, but a  
canckred hart will alwayes accuse where froward  
dealing is, and so farewell good Reader,  
and iudge as thou seest cause, and apply  
that which is spoken in good  
will, to thine owne  
profite,

*Valg.*

From Cambridge, Iune the 24.

*Anno. 1588.*



T. P. To his louing freend  
Mayster Clowes.

**I**N tempests safe by Pylots skill we sayle,  
In flattering snares true friendship vs upholds:  
From loathsome greefe good comfort doth vs bayle,  
These three in one, Clowes Booke to vs unfolds.  
He stirres the helme, and friendly comfort lends,  
When surges rage, when snares, when griefe offends.

When outward fores as boystrous waues do swell,  
When venime hid, as flattring tongues do sting,  
When both as greefe each hart with torments quell,  
When naught but death doth seeme releefe to bring,  
Then Clowes thy Pylot can from Sea to shore,  
From payne to ioy, from sicke to sound restore.

Once Æsculapius Theseus sonne did cure,  
Machaon once did Philoctetes saue,  
Their prayse for this vnsteined doth endure,  
Such iust reward good skill and knowledge haue:  
Whome fame, unsought for, followeth at the last,  
Which sought for, by unskilfull, flies as fast.

Clowes as Apollos sonne, by Art is sayd,  
Not one, but sundry Hippolites to saue,  
And Banester Machaon seemes, whose ayde,  
As many Phyloctetes dayly craue.  
How then, shall these not liue in trumpe of fame?  
Since thousands cured shall extoll their name?

Amongst which sort, my selfe although the last,  
Yet not the least part of their cure did find.  
Whose arme past cure, an Atrophy did wast,  
And sinewes shronke contracted out of kind,  
Which past all skill, unskilfull Surgeons thought,  
To health by skill these skilfull Surgeons brought.

But

T. P. To the Author.

*But as the sweetest cloath the moathes do eate,  
And freshest Rose the cancker seekes to spill.  
And as the statelyest towres the winde doth beate,  
And fretting lightning strikes the loftiest hill,  
So enuy seekes the deadly foe of fame,  
By slanderous toongs to hinder their good name.*

*The Dogs their vomit lones, the Goates their crags,  
The Swine delight to tumble in the mire,  
Our common prouerbe telles that scurvie nags,  
Are fittest for to please a scabbed squire.  
No maruell then though folly such embrace,  
Which seekes by lyes these skilfull mens disgrace.*

*Yet they shall shyne as gold that rusteth not,  
When these as drosse with shame consumed shall lye,  
Repining much that no report may blot,  
The rightfull prayse which of these twayne shall flye.  
So Momus shall with these compared fleet,  
As doth the Beetle under Roses sweet.*

*Feare not therefore these slanderous toongs reports,  
Which strike the best, but bad vntoucht do saue.  
Of your good names they batter not the forts,  
But hating skilfull, shew what skill they haue.  
Continue fast, strange cures procure your fame,  
Do good, and none but bad will touch your name.*

T. P.









Now as followeth, is set downe those  
*cures, which by Gods helpe haue bene fini-*  
shed and brought to perfit health.

The cure of two Gentlemen greeuously burned with  
Gunpowder. *Chap. I.*



Although it bee the maner of fugitiues  
and Landlepers, which runne and gad  
from Countrey to Countrey, and from  
towne to town, proclaiming their cures  
at the Market Crosse, as did not long  
since one raunging runnagate, who cal-  
led himselfe Iohannes Petrus, aliàs  
Scleues, which would needes take vpon him to cut of a great  
Wenne that long time had growne on a mans side: and with-  
out any tarience, with his flattrring speeches and sweet words  
brought a sleepe the pooze patient to agree to haue his wenne  
taken away: the which in a short time he did attempt. And to  
shewe the worthines of his handy worke, presently did cut off  
the top or vpper part of the Wenne, which done, immediatly  
after, to grace the rest of his worke, he tyed it round about the  
roote with a strong ligature, to cause it beare out, & to shew the  
more vgglye vnto the beholders: Then he trayned his patient  
into the Market place, with all his soze side open and bare, for  
the market folkes to beholde. But God knowes, within fewe  
daies his pooze patient, by his beastly vsage, dyed: for which  
lewd abuse, a Gentleman of Darby, called Maister Buckley,  
an Atozney of the law, vpon an honest zeale and for conscience  
sake banished this abuser out of the Countrey as an outlawe  
for euer. I will not follow these men, or rather monsters, nei-

D

ther

Note.

ther will I protract time, or vse many circumstances, but now I come vnto my purposed matter. It happened in anno 1577. two Gentlemen were dying of Gunpowder in a brasle panne, who, as it did appeare, had no consideration vnto the ouer heating of the panne, but without knowledge of the danger or care of themselves, did continually stirre the powder with their hands; unhappely it chanced, the powder vpon a sudden became on fire, wherewith they were most greuously burned, both hands and face, and also their bodies, and their clothes were set on fire, which caused them to make a most lamentable crying: which being heard of diuers in the same house, and perceiuing their chamber to bee in a great smoake and smell of Gunpowder, presently they entred in, and with al hast that possible might be, did carie them into another rounge, and there they did cut, rent, and teare of all their clothes from their bodies: otherwise, without these helpes, there is no question but they had bene both burned to death. There dwelled neere vnto them a Gentlewoman, who did bring them into great ease with a whay, the which she made of veriuice and milke. Neuerthelesse, she being fearefull to meddle any farther, for that she neuer had experience in such great burnings with Gunpowder, and her stomacke could not away with the sight nor sauour of them, and then presently I was sent for: And after diligent view had, I did first anoynt the parts that were blistered, specially on their handes and face, three times a day, for the space of fower daies, with this remedie following, &c.

A signe of a  
good con-  
science.

Rec. Salis com. ʒ. ss.

Succi Cepæ. ʒ. iiij.

Gale.

Misce.

But where the skinne was burned off, and the parts made rawe and paynfull, there I vled this vnguent, the which I haue infinite times approued in many cures that haue bene burned with Gunpowder, which medicine was neuer chaunged till the parts were perfectly whole, without any farther helpes but only this.

Rec.



# Practizers in Chirurgerie.

3

Rec. Axungia porcina lib. iiii.

Olei lini lib. ij.

Olei Ros. lib. iij.

Folia maluarum.

Violarum.

Nymphaea.

Plantaginis.

Prunella.

Vmbilici veneris.

Androsomon.

Sempervini.

ana. m. j.

Clowe,  
Vnguent  
Ambasil

Infuse these sixe daies, then boyle it with a gentle fire of coales, till the herbes bee parched, then drayne it, and adde thereto

Ceræ alba. lib. fs.

Nitri Albi. 3. vj.

And if you please in the boyling to put in of Shoemakers peere grease lib. i. your vnguent will be the better: I haue with this vnguent cured many, and it is of my collection. But note this, that vnto their eyes I applyed this reme die follo wing.

Rec Aqua Ros. rub. 3. iiii.

Lactis mulieris. 3. ij.

Ouorum albuminis, numero. ij.

Saccari candi. q. s.

Misce.

And I annoynted the eye lloes and the parts neere there vnto with this excellent vnguent.

Rec. Olei Ros. 3. viij.

Cerusa lota in aqua Ros. rub. 3. ij.

Ceræ alba. 3. ij.

Albuminis ouorum, numero. iij.

Camphora. 3. ij.

Misce, fiat vnguent.

In the end I finished these cures without blemish or signes of any burnings with

## To all the young

Oleum ouorum, &amp;

Oleum amigdalarum, &amp;c.

I would be loth that any of the fruite of my labours should be profitable vnto the wicked, or come into their hands, sith they are like Esops curre, neither good to themselves, nor fruitfull to others.

Here followe certaine remedies, good for burnings with Gunpouder, Chap. 2.



It is requisite to bee noted and obserued, that in any wise you attempt not to cut any of the blisters of them that bee so burned with the flame of Gunpouder: for that will cause your patient to be in twintollerable payne: but they must be anoynted, as aforesayd, with the same remedie for the space of thre or fower daies, or els with any of these here set downe.

Mel sap.

Rec. Saponis nigræ, lib. j.

Mellis com. lib. ss.

Salis com. ʒ. j.

Misce.

D: this.

Rec. Succı cepæ. ʒ. ij.

Olei lini vet. or Varnish. ʒ. j.

Misce.

Any of these may be vsed as aforesaid, and then if you please you may safely proceede in this cure with my vnguent, or els with any of these here vnder written.

Am. Parre his  
vnguentum  
pro igne.

Rec. Lithargiri auri. ʒ. iiij.

Olei Ros. ʒ. ij.

Olei Depapaueris. ʒ. ij. ss.

Vnguentum populeon. ʒ. iiij.

Camphor. ʒ. j.

Misce, &amp; fiat vnguentum,

D: this.

C

Rec.

# Practizers of Chirurgerie.

5

Rec. Olei Rosati.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . viij.

Olei ex ouis.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij.

Nitri albi puluerizati.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij.

Cera.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j. ss.

Corticis med. sambuci. m. j.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

$\mathcal{D}$  this.

Rec. The pith and barke of Elders, ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij. boyle these in three pints of water, till halfe be consumed, then strayne it, and adde to oyle of Nuttes  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iiii. boyle these till the water bee consumed, and adde thereto Cera, q. s.

Et fiat vnguentum.

$\mathcal{D}$  this.

Rec. Lard molten in the flame  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ii. and potwye it into the iuyce of Beetes and Rewe, the Creame of Cow milke  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i. Mucilage, of the seedes of Cidoniorum, & Dragagant, ana,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ss. Misce & fiat vnguentum.

$\mathcal{D}$  this.

Rec. Calcis extinctæ  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij.

Olei. lib. j.

Cera lib. iij.

Thou shalt every day once wash the chaulke, and let the water be taken away with a sponge: do this tenne daies, then wash it with Rosewater and let it drye, and then melt pour Tlax and Oyle, and take it from the fire, and put in the calx, made in most fine powder vnto the Oyle and Tlax. &c.

The true maner and order of the curing of a Marchant of this citie of London, which was wounded with Gun-shot. Chap. 3.



A few peeres past, a Marchant of good account in this Citie of London, called Master Thomas Gore, being at Flushing in Sealand, there making of great suite vnto the Prince of Orenge and the States, for the release of a shippe and goods of his and his

D 3

friends,

Medici floren-  
tini.

D.B.

Iosephus  
Quirsitanus.

Jacobus Wee-  
kerus.



friends, which the Flushingiers had taken at sea, in which time of his suite, he did stand at a doore where his lodging was, beholding a band of Dutch Souldiers, as they were marching to the walles: And as it is the maner of Souldiers, in towne of warre, to discharge their peecees as they passe by: so one of those Dutch Souldiers, that partly knew him, and the cause of his comming to the towne, as the Gentleman himself confessed. This Souldier at that time had his peece charged with a bullet, and so shot at him, he hauing both his handes clasped together, and the bullet passed through the middle of both his handes, and fractured the bones, and also wounded him through the vpper part of his left arme, and also brake that bone in many peecees, which did rent and teare the muscles, sinewes, veynes, and arteries: after which followed great paynes, pullation, and inflammation, that continued a long time, notwithstanding he was presently dressed by the Surgeons of the towne, but he receiued of them small comfort or hope of his recouerie. Then his friends being Gentlemen and Marchants of London, were by him giuen to vnderstand that he was still from day to day worse and worse. Then they sent for him to London, and presently vpon his arriual I was called vnto the cure: And after conference had with a Doctor of Physicke for his diet, purging and bleeding, I made readie forthwith this Cataplasma, which appeased the paynes, and ceased the inflammation.

Cataplasma.

Folia maluarum & } ana. m. ij.  
Violarum.

Florum Chamomillæ } ana. m. j.  
Fol. Ros.

Boyle all these in newe milke till they bee very soft, then  
stampe them in a morter, and adde thereto

Vnguentum Ros. } ana. ʒ. j. ss.  
Vnguentum populeonis.

Vitellos ouorum, numero, ij.

Farinæ hordei. ʒ. ij.

Radicis

# Practizers in Chirurgerie. 7

Radicis althæ & } ana. ʒ. ss.  
Semina Psillij. }

Sometimes I did put in these mucilages of each ʒ. ii. and of oyle of Ros. ʒ. i. ss. with the crummes of white bread steeped in newe milke ʒ. iii. Thus the parts were freed from all paynes and inflammations: which being done, to shunne the like daungerous accidentes, which oftentimes in such wounds is hard to resist: therefore I applied round about the parts this defensue.

Rec. Oleum Ros. ʒ. ss.  
Oleum Myrtini. ʒ. iij.  
Sanguin. Draconis }  
Boli armeniaci } ana. ʒ. ss.  
Farinæ Hordei }  
Albuminis ouorum } ana. q. s.  
Aceti Ros. }  
Misce.

Defensue.

Rec. Mel. Ros. ʒ. ij.  
Terebinthinæ ʒ. iij.  
Succi Apij & }  
Plantag. } ana. ʒ. j. ss.

Mundificative.

Boyle all these together a little, and then adde thereto,  
Farinæ Hord. & }  
Fabarum. } ana. ʒ. ss.

Sarcocollæ. ʒ. j. ss.  
Crocī. ʒ. ss.  
Misce.

Powder that which is to bee powdered, and mixe all these together, stirring it continually, till it come to perfection, Notwithstanding I had very great helpe by this Mundificative, and the powder of Mercurie precipitate, yet I was after constrainned to vse more stronger remedies: And amongst others, I found most profite in this powder following, which did not onely take away the euill flesh, but also it did remoue

diuers

Clowes.

diuers fragments and peeces of bones which were hidden within the spongiuous flesh, &c.

Rec. Mercurij præcipitati. 3. iij.

Aluminis combust. in aceto Ros. 3. j.

Cinalri. 3. ss.

Misce.

Likewise I commonly vsed Emplastrum Diachalsitheos, and the gum plaster, published in my booke De Morbo Gallico, in the 27. lease, which plaster was inuented and practised by a very excellent Surgion a Frenchman borne, who followed the warres a long time vnder the King of Nauarre, and also in the Lowe Countries: By chaunce comming ouer into England, he acquainted with Master Baker, vnto whom he did giue this gum plaster, as he called it, & since by meanes it is come into many mens hands. Truly the plaster is worthy commendations, &c. But, as I haue aforesayd, after I had taken away all the spongiuous flesh, and mundified the wounds, and also remoued the loose bones, then I next vsed my Vnguentum Incarnatiuū, wherevnto sometimes I did mixe Aluminis combust. in Aceto Ros. which vnguent did not onely drie vp superfluous moisture, but it did moreouer gently cleanse without any great mordication or byting: which being performed, then I did shortly after desiccate and drie vp the sayd wounds with Vnguentum Desiccatium, and Emplastrum Diachalsitheos. And thus I performed this work and cured him perfectly within this Citie of London.

The cure of one Maister Andrew Fones, a Marchant of London, who being in a ship at the Sea, was set vpon by the Flushingers, in which fight he was very daungerously wounded with Gunshot. Chap. 4.



His Marchants Shippe was set vpon by certaine Flushingers at sea, and being a long time in fight with them, and very sore oppressed by the number of men and Shippes, yet they did fight it out vntill



# Practizers of Chirurgerie. 9

till at the last by chaunce he was shot into the upper part of his breast neere vnto Os forculæ, or the channell bone, and so passed through till it came to the lower part of Os scapulæ, or the shoulder blade, where it did rest till he came to London, which was a long time: for immediatly after his hurt, the ship was taken and caried to Flushing, where he was in cure, as he sayd, a long time with two of the Prince of Orenge's Chirurgians, to his great cost and charges, yet it profited him nothing. Then I was sent for, and after speerch had, I made probation and found where the shot was lodged: then I did without tarience, in the presence of diuers skilfull Chirurgions of London make incision, and there I did take out the shot. And after that there was great care had of him by his friends, for that I did signifie vnto them the wound was not without daunger. Then there was toynd with me Maister Doctor Lopus, one of her Maiesties Physicians, which afterward shewed himselfe to be both carefull and very skilfull, not only for his counsell in dyeting, purging and bleeding, but also for his direction of Arceus Apozema, amongst others it wrought most singularly: the profe thereof I neuer had vntill that time, but since I haue vsed it, and I haue found it a treasure for the curing of wounds in the breast, whose composition I will here set downe, &c. First, after I had taken out the shot, I preserued the wound with this digestiue, the which I vsed vpon tents and pledgets.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ in aqua vitæ ʒ. iij.

Vitellorum ouorum. nu. ij.

Olei Ros. ʒ. ss.

Mercurij precipitat. biscalcinati. ʒ. j.

Croci. ʒ. j.

Misce.

Digestiue  
Clowes.

After the wound was herewith preserued, then I annoynted it round about with oyle of Roses warme, and Emplastrum Diachalcitheos dissolved in oyle of Roses, and at euery dressing I applied hot steuphs of white wine, and Aqua

vita. q. s. and I defended the wound from accidents with this  
defensue.

Defensue.

Rec. Pul. ros. rub. & }  
Myrtillorum. } ana. ʒ. j.

Boli armeniaci }  
Terra sigillata } ana. ʒ. vi.

Succorum Plantaginis }  
& Solani } ana. ʒ. j.

Olei Ros. omphac. }  
& Myrtillorum. } ana. ʒ. ij. ss.

Aceti Ros. ʒ. j.  
Cera. ʒ. ij.

Arceus Apo.  
zema.

In which time and space of the vse of these outwarde re-  
medies, I did giue him to drinke of this Apozema often-  
times q. s.

Rec. Hordei mundat. contusi. }  
Passularum mundatarum contusarum. } ana. p. iiij.

Radicorum Buglossæ contusæ. ʒ. iiij.

Gliceryæ contusæ. ʒ. j. ss.

Seminum cumini. ʒ. ij.

Iuiubarum, numero. xx.

Prunorum, numero. xv.

Radicum petrocolini contu. m. j.

All which being boyled in xiiii. pounde of Rayne water, to  
the consumption of the third part, after that let it be strongly  
strayned, whereunto shall be added

Penediarum. ʒ. iiij.

Sirupi Rosarum & de duabus ra- }  
dicibus sine aceto. } ana. ʒ. iiij.

Saccari albi lib. ss.

Cinamomi puluerizati. ʒ. j.

Fiat Apozema.

And

# Practizers in Chirurgie. II

And likewise for cleansing and mundifying of the sayd wound, I used this next following, and also many times besides with Basilico, mixed with Mercurie precipitate.

Rec. Terebinthine Venetę lotę in aqua fumitoria. ʒ. iij.

Vitellorum ouorum, numero. ij.

Mellis Ros.

Sir. de fumitoria.

} ana. ʒ. ij.

Farina orobi. ʒ. iij.

Thuris.

Masticis

Aloes hepaticę.

} ana. ʒ. ss.

Radice Peucedani. ʒ. j.

Misce.

Petri Andreae  
Mundificatiua.

Also I iniectioned inwardly with a syring this excellent losition, which did wonderfull well mundifie and cleanse the breast.

Rec. Hordei mūdati.

Lentium.

} ana. ʒ. ij.

Caudę equinę. m. j.

Ros. Rub. m. ss.

Iniection.  
Mundificatiua.  
Vigon.

Boyle them in equall parts of common and plantaine water, cum modico succo mali punici, vnto the consumption of the third part, putting thereto, when it is strayned,

Sacchari rub. ʒ. ij.

Sir. ex infusione ros. ʒ. iij.

Croci. ʒ. ss.

Misce.

After the parts were perfectly mundified, then I perfected the cure with these remedies here vnder prescribed.

Rec. Aquę hordei lib. ss.

Sir. ros. ʒ. j.

Penidiarum. ʒ. ij.

Liqueritię. ʒ. ij.

Myrrhe. ʒ. ss.

Misce.

This iniection  
doth mundifie,  
incarne, &  
consolidate.

Moreover, with the aloes repeated iniections I used this

unguent,



## To all the young

vnguent, which is very necessary for such wounds made with  
gunne shot: and I haue approued it in many other cures.

Rec. Succi de Peto. lib. vj.

Adipis ouini. lib. ij.

Oleorum Ros. lumbricorum

& Olei Hypericonis cum gum- } ana. lib. ss.  
mis nostræ inuentionis,

Terebinthinæ Venetiz. ʒ. xij. in aqua vitæ lotx.

Resini pini. lib. ss.

Gummi Elemij. ʒ. vj.

Olibani. ʒ. iij.

Masticis. ʒ. ij.

Collophonij. lib. j.

Mellis Ros. lib. ss.

Ceræ albæ. lib. j.

Vini albi. lib. j. ss.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

With these remedies and order here rehearsed I did perfectly make him whole, and cicatrized vp the wound with vnguentum desiccatium rub. and so hee remaineth vnto this day, within this citie of London.

The cure of a certaine Souldier that was wounded with gunne shot in the lowe Countries, he was shot in at the bottome of his bellie on the left side, and the bullet passed through and rested in the right buttocke neere vnto Anum, where it lay secretly hid and could not be found for the space of three yeeres, in which time it became a Fistula of a hard curation. Chap. 5.

**I**n the yeere of our Lord 1573. I was sent for vnto my singular good friend Maister Richard Yong, one of her Maiesties Iustices of Peace of Middlesex, who did earnestly request me, that I would for his sake, if it were possible, that the foresayd Souldier, whose name was called Maister Giles, might bee recovered agayne and

Vnguentum  
de Peto.  
Clowes.

and brought to his former health, for that he was knowne to be a very valiant man. Which cure in truth seemed to me to be very hard and difficult, for that he had bene for the space of three peeres with diuers very good Chirurgions, both beyond the Seas, as also in England, and yet his greefe did still reuerse and breake out agayne. The reason I perceiued, was, for that the place where the bullet lay could neither by probation nor coniecture, bee certainly knowne where abouts it did rest, and that was the chiefest cause, I suppose, they fayled in this cure. So at this worshipfull Gentlemans request, I did take him in cure, and after probation made with probes of leade and waxe Candles, and long and small flexible tents that were apt to peeld to euery crooked turning, yet by no meanes I could come to the knowledge or vnderstanding where the bullet had conueyed and hid it selfe, neither could the patient himselfe giue me any certaine direction thereof: then first of all I enlarged the mouth or orifice of the Fistula, with a tent made of a Sponge; and for that the callous hollownes did penetrate deepe, and as I haue sayd, being vncertaine of the bottome which was in that part where the bullet lay, therefore I ordayned a long and small stiffe tent made of fine lint without any grosse threds in it, and so with the white of an Egge well beaten I framed my tents in length and bignesse according to the greatnesse and smalnesse of the greefe: which being thus prepared according to arte, then I did annoynt euery tent slightly ouer with vnguentum Rosarum, only to haue the powders cleaue fast & take better hold on the tents, wherby it might be so conueyed in to destroy and remoue the callous hardnesse which was inuironed about the circuits or compasse of the hollownes of the Fistula, and the first powder that I vsed for this purpose was this.

Rec. Vitriol crud. ʒ. ij.

Mercurij precipitat. ʒ. iij.

Cinabrij. ʒ. ss.

Boli armeniacy orient. q. s.

Misce.

After that I had reasonably well enlarged the Fistula with the powder, I used it twice a weeke, and I removed the escars with vnguentum Rosarum, and layed vpon the same most commonly Emplastrum diachalcitheos dissolved with oyle of Roses and the white of an Egge mixt together, and so applyed it. And although I had herewith partly taken away the callous, yet I found not that profite and commoditie, as heretofore I had done in the curing of diuers other. Then hoping of better successe with this strong powder following, the which I applyed after the same maner and order, as the other aforesayd.

The strong  
powder.

Rec. Vitrioli albi combust. 3. j.

Alluminis vsti. 3. j. ss.

Mercurij sublimati. 3. j.

Boli armeniaci orient. q. s.

Misce.

With this powder I did wholly destroy the callous, so farre as it was possible to conuey in my tents. Then supposing I had made way sufficient to haue found where the bullet rested, but yet doe what I could by searching, either when he stoode vpright, or stooped downwards as he stoode when he was shot, all which profited nothing, till at the last I did consider that such Fistulaes that hath no recks or turnings then one, could hardly bee cured by tents: wherefore I followed the counsell of Tagaltius, who saith, in the cure of Fistulaes where medicine by tents cannot bee brought or conuayed into the bottome, as the cause doth require, then to vse injections and liquours meete for the purpose, to bee cast in with a siring, is, saith he, greatly auailable, as I very well did proue by this cure: for I prepared this water following, the which I did cast it in with a siring that had a long pipe and a large barrel: The sayd water is called Aqua Fallopij.

Aqua Fallopij

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis } ana. lib. j.  
& Ros.

Alluminis Roch. } ana. 3. ij.  
Argenti sublimati.

Put



Put all these together in a double glasse, and boyle it in Balneo marie to the consumption of the fourth part. After I had cast in of this water, presently I stopped the mouth or orifice of the Fistula, and caused him forthwith to lye downe vpon his right buttocke, according as the passage directed me, only to this ende that the water should not returne backe agayne till it had wrought his effect, for within xiiii. houres after he did greatly complayne of extreme paynes in his right buttocke nere vnto Anum, and there I did perceiue it to be greatly tumified and swolne, then I applyed on the out side of his buttocke where he complained this Cataplasma, which is a singular remedie in such causes. The composition is as followeth.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum violarum.	} ana. m. j. ss.	Anodina. Cataplasma. Clowca.
Hiosciami albi.		
Florú chamomelæ.	} ana. m. j.	
& Ros.		

Boyle these in new milke, and then adde thereto

Medullæ panis. q. s.

Farinæ hordei. ʒ. ij.

Sem. lini. ʒ. iij.

Oleorú ros.	} ana. ʒ. j. ss.
& Violarum.	

Vitellorum ouorum, numero, iiii.

Croci. ʒ. i.

Misce.

Thus I let him remayne till the next day following in the morning, for then I had a good hope the water had found the passage and place where the bullet had seated it selfe. Then I called other in presence when I made incision vpon the right buttock nere vnto Anum, & there by þ incision I toke out the shot. And for that time to mitigate the payne I iniected newe milke and Sugar, with a little oyle of Roses, and vpon pledgets I applyed vnguentum Rosarum to remoue the ascher which

which was made by the foresayd water, and I staied the bleeding which came by the incision with Galens powder: and so he rested reasonable quiet all that day and the next night: then at the second dressing I ordayned this vnguent, the which I vsed till the paynes and inflammation was ceassed, and the said vnguent is made of Axungia & oculorū populei, wherewith I mixed a smal quantitie of Mercurie precipitate, then after I did mundifie it with this mundificatiue.

Vnguentum  
mundificatiuū

Rec. Gum. amoniaci. ʒ. ii.  
Galbani. ʒ. i. ss.

Aloes } ana. ʒ. i.  
Sarcoc. }

Terebinthinæ. ʒ. iiii.

Resinæ pini. ʒ. ss.

Olei ros. ʒ. iiii.

Olei mastic. ʒ. iiii.

Mellis ros. ʒ. i.

Succorum plantaginis. }

Apij.

Card. Bened.

} ana. ʒ. ss.

Viridis æris. ʒ. iij.

Dissolue your Summes in white Wine and make an vnguent according to arte: After that the parts were well mundified, then I did inject in twice a day this iniection, which doth both incarne and conglutinate.

The iniection  
of Tagaltius.

Rec. Aqua hordei. lib. i.

Mel. ros. ʒ. iiii.

Saracol. ʒ. ii.

Olibani.

& Myrrhæ.

} ana. ʒ. i.

Vini Maluatici. ʒ. vi.

Misce, secundum artem.

Thus in a short time I finished this cure with this iniection, & my vnguentum de Peto, & the plaster of Diachalcitheos.

The

# Practizers of Chirurgerie. 17

The cure of one Master Henry Rodes, one of the wayters of the Custome house, he being vpon the water skirmishing with his peece, and by reason that the same had flawes in it, did breake in many peeces, and made a great wound vpon his chinne, & caried away a good part of the mandible and teeth withall: moreouer it did rent his hand in three parts very greatly: all which I cured agayne without mayme or deformitie.

Chap. 6.



After I had stitched the wounds of his hands and face, then I preserved them with oyle of Hipericon warmed, and vpon the same to restrayne the bleeding I applyed this Restrictiue.

Rec. Boli armeniaci. ʒ. j. ss.

Sanguinis Draconis. } ana. ʒ. j.  
Terra sigillata.

Thuris gummosi. ʒ. ij.

Pilorum leporis terrefact. ʒ. ss.

Ouorum albuminis. q. s.

Misce.

Angeli Bo-  
lognini Re-  
strictiui.

And the wounds of the hande were defended from iniuri-  
ous accidentes that commonly follow such wounds, that will  
admit no cure till they bee remoued by good industrie and di-  
ligence, which was performed with this defensiu. &c.

Rec. Rosarum rub. } ana. ʒ. j.  
Myrtil.

Boli armeniaci. } ana. ʒ. vi.  
Terra sigillata.

Succi platag. } ana. ʒ. j.  
& Solatri.

Aceti ros. ʒ. ij.

Defensiu.

F

Olei



## To all the young

Olei ros. } ana. ʒ.ij.ʒs.  
& Myrtil.

Cera. ʒ. ij.  
Misce.

Then with decent bolstring and roulling I preserved his hand for the first dressing, laying it orderly upon a palmestrie of wood, betwapped round with fine tow, and bound it easely so that his hand might safely lye on it, without stirring or removing any way. Then after the wound of his lippe was also stitched, I used vnto the wounde of the outward part the oyle of Hypericon warmed, which I applyed to with pledgets of fine lint dipped in the same oyle, and vpon that the foresayd Restrictiue. And I often dressed the wound in the inside of his mouth with Sirup. ros. & Mel, ros. and also with this Gargarisme here following.

Gargarisme.

Rec. Aquæ hordei. lib. j.

Succi granatorum. ʒ. ij.

Mellis ros. ʒ. ij.

Diamorion. ʒ. j.

Aquæ ros. } ana. ʒ. iiii. j.  
& Plantaginis.

Alluminis Roch. ʒ. ʒs.

And thus also with bolstring the wound of his chinne and conuenient roulling of it, he rested till the second day, then at the second dressing I ordeyned steephs of white wine with Aqua vitæ, q. s. and my vnguentum de Peto, which I used continually with the oyle of Hypericon warmed, and the plaster called Diachalcitheos, and annoynting the parts about with oyle of Roses: and so this wound of his chinne was in a short time perfectly cured. In like maner I prepared at the first for the curing of his hande also steephs of white wine with Aqua vitæ, q. s. and I ordeyned likewise this digestiue, wherewith I continued vntill the wounds did yeeld perfect matter,

# Practizers in Chirurgerie. 19

matter, in which time no accident ensued that did hinder the ordinarie course of curing.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ in aqua vitæ. ʒ.ij.

Vitellorum ouorum, nu.ij.

Croci. ʒ. ss.

Olei Ros. ʒ. ss.

Farinæ hord. q. s.

Misce.

Digestivum.

A conuenient digestiue in such wounds is necessarie, because of the alteratiō of the ayre, & for bryling & renting of the parts so disseuered: how be it, digestiues may not be vsed ouer long, for then it will certainly too much putrifie the parts. Moreover, I vsed in the time of Application of this digestiue, Oleum lumbricorum, and Oleum hipericonis, of each equall portions, and twice a day I dipped the pledgets of the digestiue in these oyles, and annoynted the part about with warme oyle of Roses, and a plaster of Diachalcitheos dissolved with oyle of Roses, and the white of an Egge being all relented together, and so I continued with bolstring and rousing, as aforesayd, till the wound was well digested. Then I did mundifie those wounds of his hande with this Mundificatiue which Maister Rasis the French Kings Surgion did giue vnto me: and it is a singular remedie in such wounds, as I haue many times approued.

Rec. Pul. Aloes,

Myrrhæ.

& Gentianæ.

} ana. ʒ. iij.

Francisci.

Rasij.

Mundificatiuum.

Pul. vtriusque Aristolochiæ. }  
& Centaurij minoris, } ana. ʒ. ij.

Pulueris ireos florent. ʒ. ss.

F 2

Acci.

## To all the young

Accipiantur omnia cum fir. } ana. q.s.  
Ros, siccar, & Absinthij.

Addendo Aquam vitæ. ʒ. j.  
Et fiat linimentum.

After the wound was well mundified, then I prosecuted vnto the ende of the cure with myne Incarnatiue, and sometimes I mixed with it, as aforesayd, aluminis combust, in aceto Rosarum, and after brought it vnto a perfect cicatrize with this vnguentum de minio following.

Vnguentum  
de Minio.

Rec. Minij leuissime triti. ʒ. ij.

Olei rosati. } ana. ʒ. ii.  
Olei myrtini.

Coquantur lento igne cum cera alba. ʒ. ss.  
Misce, & fiat vnguentū secundū artem.

The cure of  
one Henry  
Battey a  
Cheesemonger  
of London

Now here I will draw vnto the end of this cure, the which I performed within this Citie of London. About the same time, one Henry Battey a Cheesemonger, dwelling at Broken Wharfe, which by ouercharging of his Dagge he did breake in many peeces, and the breech or screw of the Dagge did flye vp into the corner of his eye and fractured the bone, and so passed vp into his head, and the wound presently was closed together, that those Chirurgions which were before called vnto the cure, supposed the wound to be very small, and went about to heale it vp; but still he did growe weaker and weaker, and in the ende he was speechles, that diuers times the bel toulled for him. Then I was sent for, and forthwith I enlarged the wound by incision, and I tooke out the screw of the Dagge out of his head, and the peeces of fractured bones, and so in a short time after I cured him within this Citie of London, and yet he liueth vntill this day.

The



# Practizers of Chirurgerie. 21

The cure of a certaine Souldiar that was shot through the legge, and fractured the great bone called *Ostibia*, or *Foscilla maior*. This wound fell to *Gangrene* within two daies, by reason of a wonderfull inflammation that followed, he hauing also a very full & plethorick body,

Chap. 7.



This Souldier was of a hot collericke and furious nature, and his bodie was replenished with euill humours. The parts about the Gangrene was marueilously inflamed, which greatly increased the furie and spreading of the sayd grieve: so that forthwith I scarified the affected part with deepe sections and scarifications. And I opened with a launcet all the small veynes that did appeare about the Gangrene, but where *Worsleaches* is to be had, it is very profitable to applye them, but in the stead of *Worsleaches* to opening the small veynes with a launcet is auailable, but not so good as the Leaches, because they sucke and drawe out the aduised bloud, which is congeled and compact in the veynes and parts inflamed: then I fomented the corrupt part two times a day with this Lixiuum, which did excellently cleanse and consume the filthinesse and corruption.

Rec. Aceti optimi, lib. j.

Mellis ros. ℥. iij.

Sir. acetosi. ℥. iij.

Salis com. ℥. v.

Boyle all these together and then adde thereto

Aqua vitæ, lib. ss.

Lixiuum

Am. Parci.

When the corrupt part was herewith well fomented and bathed, then I applyed vpon it this vnguentum *Ægyptiacum*.

Rec. Floris æris.

Alluminis roch,

Mellis com,

} ana. ℥. iij.

F 3

Vnguentum

Ægyptiacum.

Aceti

## To all the young

Aceti acerrimi. ℥.v.

Salis com. ℥.j.

Vitrioli Rom. ℥.ss.

Sublimat Puluerisati ℥.ij.

Misce, &amp; fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

Thus with pledgets of linc I did applye vnto the corrupt part, and vpon the same also this Cataplasma, of which I haue had sufficient tryall.

Fallopij cataplasma.

Rec. Rapum vnum domesticum.

Vnam satis crassam radicem Raphani.

Let them be scraped and sufficiently cleansed, then take Pulueris seminis synapij. ℥.j.  
Gariophylorum, ℥.iij.

Olei seminis lini.

Olei nucum iugland. vetustissimi. } ana. q. s.

Let these bee laboured in a mortar to the forme of a plaster or Cataplasme, and then vse it, &c. Moreover, there was applyed about the mortified parts three or foure times double this Defensiuē, which is of a marueilous good operation, for it comforteth the member, and will not suffer it to receiue corruption.

Defensiuē  
Vigoris.Rec. Olei ros. ex oliuis immaturis. } ana. ℥.iiij.  
Olei myrtini,Succi plantaginis.  
& Solani.

} ana. ℥.ij.

Let all these bee boyled till the iuyce bee consumed, then strayne them, and adde thereto

Cere

# Practizers in Chirurgie. 23

Ceræ albæ. ℥.j.℥s.

Farinæ fabarum

Farinæ lentium,

Farinæ hordei.

Sandalorum omnium.

} ana. ℥.i.℥s.

Boli armeniaci. ℥.j.

Pulu. myrtilorum.

Granorum & foliorum eius. }

ana. ℥.i.

Misce.

By these meanes afoze rehearsed, the Gangrene was staied, in which time and space the Liuer veyne was opened, and his bodie was purged with Diacatholicon, and at sundrie times wee did giue him to eate of fine Mithridat a little quantitie at a time, which, as Tagalcus sayth, is merueilous good to defend the filthie and venimous fumes from hurting and offending the Heart, which venimous vapors commonly ascende by from the corrupt member: And during all which time he was adioyned to a thinne and cooling diet. Then after that the Gangrene was by these meanes fully and wholly stayed, then the aschers were after remoued and taken away by these remedies now next ensuing.

Rec. Picis nigræ

Resinæ.

Ceræ.

Adipis vaccinæ.

} ana. q.s.

Vnguentum  
Tetrapharma-  
con Galeni.

Fiat vnguentum.

Then I did take of this sayd vnguent ℥. iiii. of the opntment that is made of Axungia and Poplear buds ℥.iii. wherunto I did adde the yolkes of two Egges, all which together was well laboured in a morter, then I did therewith remoue the aschers, which being done, the part affected was after

per.



perfectly mundified with this most excellent vnguent.

Mundifica-  
tuum opti-  
mum Vigon.

Rec. Terebinthinæ claræ. ℥.iiij.  
Mellis rosati colati. ℥.ij.

Succi plantaginis, } ana. ℥.i.  
Succi Apij.

Let them boyle vnto the consumption of the iuyce, then  
take them from the fire, adding these here vnder written, viz.

Statim, vitellos duorum ouorum.

Farinæ hordei. } ana. ℥.j.  
Farinæ fabarum.  
Misce.

And after the place was thus well mundified and clensed,  
then I did incarne and heale it w<sup>th</sup> vnguentum cerascos  
paruum Mesuæ, and with my vnguentum incarnatium  
mixed with Allumin. combust, in Aceto ros. &c.

Vnguentum  
Cerascos par-  
uum, Mesuæ.

Rec. Aristolochiæ.  
Ireos. } ana. ℥.j.  
Sanguinis Draconis.  
Hamoniaci,  
Sarcocollæ.  
Lithargiri leuigati. ℥.v.  
Olei. lib. j.  
Misce.

And likewise I vsed this plaster following alwaies vpon  
the foresayd vnguent, vntill the end of this cure.

Emplastrum  
nigrum.

Rec. Olei ros. lib. iiij.  
Cera albæ. lib. ss.  
Minij. lib. ij.  
Camphor. ℥. ss.

Boyle

Boyle together your Minium and Waxe til they be black, then put in your Waxe, and last your Camphyr. And thus within the space of tenne weekes he was safely cured, and his bone was agayne vnited and knit, his splints and roulders were taken also away, and the plasters that did remaine about his legge, for the curing of the fractured bone was likewise remoued: and thus I finished this cure as effectually as though he had neuer receiued hurt. But if the Gangrane should yet haue increased, as oftentimes I haue seene, notwithstanding these and such like good remedies, then the last helpe will be miserable, that is, to cut off the corrupt member in the whole and sound parts, &c.

The maner and order of the taking or cutting off a mortified & corrupt legge or arme, which commeth oftentimes by reason of wounds made with Gunshot, &c.

## Chap. 8.



As I haue sayd, that oftentimes it happeneth, by reason of euill accidents which followe wounds made with Gunshot, the whole member doth come to Gangrane Sideratio or Sphacelus, so that we are many times constrained forthwith to make a speedie dispatch to cut off the member, which shalbe done as Maister Gale berie skilfully hath appoynted in the whole and sound parts. And if it so fall out, or happen, that a legge is to be cut off beneath the knee, then let it be distant from the ioynt iiii. inches, and iii. inches about the knee: and so likewise in the arme as occasion is offered. These things being obserued and noted, then through the assistance of almightie God, you shall luckily accomplish this worke by your good industrie and diligence. But you must bee very circumspect and carefull of all things which concerne the methodicall perfection of this worke, that is, you shall haue a great regard to the state of his bodie, as also for euacuation and dyeting: And after his bodie is prepared

and purged, then the same morning you doe attempt to cut off the member, be it legge or arme, let him haue two houres before some good comfortable Caudle, or other broth, according vnto the discretion of the learned Physitian, or Chirurgion, only to corroborate and strengthen his stomacke. And in any wise omit not, but that he haue ministred vnto him some good exhortation by the Minister or Preacher: And you shall aduertise the friends of the patient, that the worke you goe about is great, and not without daunger of death: for that many accidents or syntomies doe runne and flocke together vnto such great wounds: which desperat euilles in such causes will many times admit no cure. All which being considered, then ordeyne the night before some good defensiuē, and let it be applyed two or thzee times about the member.

Defensiuē  
Clowes.

Rec. Emplastrum Diachalcitheos. lib. j. ss.

Succi semperuiui.

Succi plantaginis.

Succi Solani.

} ana. ʒ. j.

Olei ros. ʒ. ij. ss.

Olei myrtini. ʒ. j.

Ouorum albumin. nu. ij.

Aceti ros. ʒ. j.

Misce.

And oftentimes I haue vsed this with good successe,

Another defensiuē.  
Gale.

Rec. Boli armeniaci. ʒ. viij.

Farinæ hordei. ʒ. iiij.

Sanguinis Draconis.

Terræ sigillatæ.

} ana. ʒ. ij.

Olibani. ʒ. j. ss.

Aceti. ʒ. iiij.

Albumin. ouorum. q. s.

Misce.

All which being well considered, you shall haue in a readi-  
nesse



nesse a good strong fourme and a stobie, and set the patient at the very ende of it: then shall there bestride the fourme behinde him a man that is able to hould him fast by both his armes: which done, if the legge be to be taken of beneath the knee, let there bee also an other strong man appoynted to bestride the legge that is to be taken of, and he must hould fast the member aboue the place where the incision is to be made, very stedi-ly without shaking, and he that doth so hould should haue a large hand and a good gripe, whose hand may the better stay the bleeding: but in some bodies it will not bee amisse to admit bleeding, specially in such bodies as are of hot complexions and doe abound in bloud. And I haue knowne through the skilfulnesse of the houlder not much aboue 3. iiij. of bloud lost at a time: but in weake bodies it may not bee suffered to lose much bloud: for bloud is sayd to be the treasure of life, for which cause a good houlder is not to be spared. In like maner there must be an other skilfull man that hath good experience and knowledge to hould the legge belowe, for the member must not be held too high, for staying and choking of the saw, neither must hee hould downe his hande too lowe for feare of fracturing the bones in the time it is a sawing off, and he that doth cut off the member, must bee sure to haue a sharpe sawe, a very good catlin and an incision knife, and then boldly with a stobie and quick hand cut the flesh round about to the bones without staying, being sure that the Periostium or Spanicle that couereth the bones bee also incised & cut with the Nerue that runneth betweene the two bones of the legge, which shall be done with your incision knife: all this being orderly perfo=med, then set your sawe as neere the sound flesh, as easely you may, not touching it, and with a light hand speedily sawe it off, then hauing prepared also in a readines this restrictiue pouder to stay the fluxe of bloud.

In hot com-plexions we are many times constrain-  
ned the second or third day to open a veyne, only to pre-  
uent a feuer, and in bodies of euill consti-tutio. It is also very necessary to emptie or loose the bellie by supposito-ries or Clusters, if cause so re-  
quire, &c.

Also he must haue a good quicke eye, a strong arme, and a stout heart.

Rec, Boli armeniaci. 3. iij.

Sanguinis Draconis. } ana. 3. j.  
Alocs.

G 2

Olibani

The restrictiue powder.  
Clowes.

## To all the young

Olibani. ʒ. j. ss.

Terra sigillata, } ana ʒ. ss.  
Masticis,

Crocī martis. ʒ. ij.

Lapidis hematites. ʒ. ss.

Calcis ex testis ouorum. } ana. ʒ. j.  
Mummia,

Gypsi. ʒ. vj.

Farina volatilis. ʒ. iiij.

Misce,

Take of this powder as will serue your turne, and mixe with the sayd powder Pilorum leporis terrefact. & ouorum albumin. ana, quantum sufficet, and let the Hare haire, I say, bee cut as fine as possible may bee, so much as will bring it all to a reasonable thicknesse, and when the powder is thus prepared, before you cut off the member, let there bee in like maner made for the purpose three or foure small boulders or buttons, fashioned in the top or vpper part like a Doves egge or as a Sugar lose button, flat in the bottome to the compasse of a French Crowne, and round vppwards as aforesayd, and these you shall make of fine Towe, according to arte wrought vpon in water and vineger, wherevpon you shall applie some part of the restrictiue: And when the boulder of the member aboue doth partly release the fast holding of his hand by little and little, by which meanes you may the better perceiue & see the mouthes of the veynes that are incised and cut, and vpon the endes of those large veynes that are incised and cut, you shall place the round endes of these three or foure small buttons, and vpon them presently without tariance, place a round thicke bed of Towe made vpon in water and vineger, so y it be fit as neere as you can gesse it, to the compasse of the stumpe or member that is taken off, and thereon spread of the restrictiue, and

and vpon that you shall lay an other broder bedde of Towe made by as aforesayd, so large þ it may compasse the member ouer, & that it may be safely tyed to keepe fast on the rest: and vpon the two beds of Towe syled the Restrictiue reasonable thicke afoze you place them to, and you shall tye on the large bedde of Towe being cut first with a paype of Sissers in iiii. parts thereof, one cut right ouer against another an inch long and somewhat moze, that the sayd bed may be bound to with the moze ease. And you shall tye the large bed to, as I sayd, with a ligature, which they call a chokeband, doubled two or thre times, being flat and fully an inch broade, and a yarde long: in the middle of the sayd ligature you shall syled some of the restrictiue, wherby it may take the better hold to the large bedde of Towe: after it hath remayned on a small time, being thus fast tyed, then you shall place vpon these a double large bedde of soft linnen cloth: and then with a strong rouller of foure inches broade, and thre or foure yards long, let it bee artificially roullled, and where as the bloud beginneth to shew through all, in that place you shall specially lay a good compresor or thicke bolster made of Towe wrought by in water and vineger the thiknesse almost of a mans hand, and thinne towards the edges, and in compasse of a Philips dollar moze or lesse, as you suppose the greatnesse of the fluxe to bee, and couch them close to, in as many places as the bloud doth shew it selfe: and thus with thre or foure roullers and as many soft linnen beddes, some single and some double, with sufficient number of bolsters, some great and some small, you shall artificially stay the fluxe of bloud: which order and way did yet neuer fayle me, nor any other that haue vled the same, according vnto the order here prescribed. Some also doe vse to drawe ouer the great bed of Towe a wet Ox bladder, and pulleth it close by ouer the same, the which they tye fast to with the aforesayd ligature or chokeband, and vpon the same a double or single linnen bed: and thus with a fewe broade bolsters and roullers they also very orderly stay the fluxe of bloud: All which being orderly done, then you shall easely as possible



may be, carie the patient to his bed, having a pillowe made readie to rest the member on: Thus let him lye with as much quietnesse as may be, keeping a convenient diet, then the third or fourth day you shall have in a readinesse steuphs of white wine, with a decent rouller, &c. Likewise prepare for the second preservation of the wound this digestiue, or the like.

Digestiue.

Rec, Terebinthinæ in Aqua vitæ lotæ. ʒ.iiij.  
 Vitellorum ouorum, nu. ij,  
 Olei Ros. ʒ.ʒs.  
 Sir, Ros. ʒ.ʒ.  
 Masticis. ʒ.ij.  
 Farinæ hordei, q.s,  
 Croci. ʒ.ʒ.  
 Misce.

And applie vpon the same digestiue this plaster following, or the plaster called Flos vnguentorum.

Emplastrum  
 de Peto, or  
 Hyosciami lutei.  
 Clowes.

Rec, Resinæ, lib.ij,  
 Cera albæ, lib.ʒ.  
 Adipis hircinæ, ʒ.iiij.  
 Gummi Elemni, lib.ʒs,  
 Aquæ vitæ, lib.ʒs,  
 Succi de Peto. lib.iiij.

And if you cannot get Succi de Peto, take in the steade thereof Hyosciami lutei the quantitie aforesayd, boyle all these till the iuyce be consumed, then strayne it, and after make it vp in roulles. This plaster I haue proued to bee good for wounds made with gunshot: And after the wound is well digested and brought to perfect matter, then you may mundifie the same with this gentle mundificatiue, or the like.

Mundificatiuum.

Rec, Mellis Rosati. ʒ.iiij.  
 Farinæ hordei. ʒ.ʒs.

Tere-

Terebinthinæ. ʒ. iij.

Resinæ. ʒ. ij.

Thuris. }  
Masticis. } ana. ʒ. j.

Myrrhæ. }  
Sarcocollæ. } ana. ʒ. ss.

Ceræ. ʒ. ij.

Olei mastic. }  
& Hyperic. } ana. ʒ. iij.

Misce.

Or this.

Rec. Mellis. ʒ. x.

Farinæ Siliginis }  
Lupinorum. } ana. ʒ. j.  
Hordei. }

Myrrhæ. }  
Aloes. } ana. ʒ. ss.

Succi apij. }  
Absinthij. } ana. ʒ. iij.

Terebinthinæ claræ. ʒ. ij.

Misce, & fiat vnguentū secundū artem.

If you adde to  
of Ceræ one  
ounce, it is not  
amisse.

Vnguentum  
mundifica-  
tuum.

For Incarnatiues you may vse vnguentum aureum, vnguentum ceraseos Mesuæ, or that which is of my collection specified in my booke De Morbo Gallico, or this Incarnatiue following, which I haue vsed in such causes, and it profiteth this cure greatly, specially in children, and in soft and tender bodies.

Rec. Terebinthinæ claræ. }  
Olei rosati. } ana. ʒ. vj.

Resinæ pini. ʒ. iij.

Ceræ citrinæ. ʒ. iij.

Gummi Elemni. ʒ. ss.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum.

And

## To all the young

And sometimes I mixed herewith Alluminis combust. in aceto rosarum, and being made into very fine powder q. s. it would then also gently cleanse without payne, &c. And I did usually desiccat and drie vp the same with this Desiccative, and sometimes with ynguentum de minio, &c.

Vnguentum  
desiccatiuum.

Rec. Antimonij. } ana. ʒ. j.  
Cernis.

Plumbi vsti } ana. ʒ. ij.  
Lithargiri. }  
Terebinthinæ.

Olei rosati. ʒ. iij.  
Cera albæ. ʒ. iij.

Misce.

Powder that which is to bee powdered, very finely, then dissolve at a gentle fire of coales pour Waxe Oyle and Terebinthine, and in the cooling put in the powders, &c. But if you haue not this my powder alwaies in a readines, you may the use Vigos order, that is, to cauterise the place with a bright cauterising yron fit for the purpose, made red hot: or els with good Haister Gales powder, which I wil hereafter set downe in this booke, which powder of his was a worthe inuention, and better pleased the patients then the burning yrons, which were, I say, very offensive vnto the eye, and yet the powder wrought with extreme payne, and made a very great ascher, & by that meanes the bone afterwards hath bene cut off newe agayne, as I haue seene many times within the Hospitall of S. Bartholmewes, and so did make a very long worke or euer they were cured: but this powder here published neuer causeth payne, but often bringeth with it reasonable white matter. The foresayd powder is of my collection and gathering, the which I did put first in practise in the Hospitall of Saint Bartholmewes, as it is well knowne vnto some of the Surgions that then serued there, and yet liue within this Citie of London, who were present with me when I first put it

The yron is most excellent, but that it is offensive to the eye, and bringeth the patient to great sorowe and dread of the burning and smart.



it in practise, after the order before declared, at which time there was taken off in one morning seven legges and armes, and so by Gods assistance, we stayed al their fluxes of blood, without any payne vnto them, but onely in the compression and close roulling and tenderesse of the wound excepted. After it was made known, there were diuers that were desirous to haue it: amongst the rest Maister Crowe, a man of good experience and knowledge in the arte, he was very earnest with me for it: and for diuers speciall occasions, I was the more willing to giue it him, but I would not deliuer it vnto him as then, till he had seene with his owne eyes first the experience and profe of it. Not many daies after the worshipfull Maisters of the sayd Hospitall requested me with the rest of the Surgions to goe to Hygate to take off a maydes legge which they had seene in the visitation of those poore houses: The sayd legge was so greenuously corrupted, that we were driuen vpon necessitie to cut it off aboue the knee, which wee did performe by this order here before prescribed, and he did see, we stayed the flure, and lost not much aboue 3.iiii. of blood, and so cured her after within a very short time. Then I gaue him the order and making of the sayd powder. Only this I am to giue you to vnderstand, that I haue since my first collection, added other Simples, which profite it greatly: And I haue also giuen it vnto many good Surgions, who were men both sober, wise and learned, as well in London as in the Countrie, that haue bene thankfull for it: But I must needs say agayne, some other there are, whose tongues can vnfoulde secretes, and their capable heads vnderstand great misteries, vnto whō I haue likewise friendly giuen it. These men were not onely vnlearned, but also shamelesse, and such haue rewarded me agayne, euen like vnto the churlish Curre vnto whom reliefe was offered, whose malice is such, that he neuer respecteth the goodnesse of the gift, nor the courtesie of the giuer, but snarleth and snatcheth at him that offereth reliefe to helpe to satisfie his hunger: a slender recompence for so great a courtesie. To speake hereof I am taught by experience.

rience, for hauing bestowed on them, not only this profitable powder, the which now most willingly I present vnto all the young professors of Chirurgerie, &c. and I knowe they haue vsed the same, vnto the profite of their patients and credite of themselves: yet neuerthelesse, some could finde in their hearts behinde my backe to render me no other thanks, than did the churlish Curte, who rewarded euill for good. In steade of thanks I haue bene backbitten: and thus I reape for my labour but chaffe for coyne: ill will and priuat grudge, for courtesies and friendship offered. I doe not here compare any good man vnto any such bad persons, neither will I compare any such bad persons vnto any good man. But (now gentle and courteous Reader) I doe craue pardon, for that I doe here with the Macedonian call a spade a spade, a backbiter a backbiter. And so I ende, wishing all good Artistes to take heede and beware, vnto whom they impart their secretes, least they also enter into the gappe of vngratefulnesse, or the vnlauietie dunghill of their despiightfull tongues.

Now followe very good approued remedies for wounds made with gunshot, which may bee vsed with *Flamula*, if the bullet haue passed through, or els with tents according to the depth and greatnesse of the wound.

*Chap. 9.*

Am. Parrie

Rec. Mercurij precipitati biscalcinati. ʒ. j.

Butyri recentis. ʒ. iij.

Vnguenti basilicon. ʒ. iij.

Olei liliaci, & } ana. ʒ. j.  
Lini.

Camphyr ʒ. ij. dissolued in Aqua vita. q. s.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum.

Or this.

Rec. Vnguentum Basilicon. ʒ. ij.

Butyri recentis. ʒ. j.

Mer-

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Mercurij præcipitati. ʒ.ij.ʒs.  
Misce, & fiat vnguentum.

Or this.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ in Aqua vita. ʒ.iiij.

Vitellor. ouorum. nu. ij,

Vnguenti Populeon simplic. ʒ.ij.

Olei rosarum. ʒ.ʒs.

Mercurij præcipitati. ʒ.ij.

Croci. ʒ.j.

Misce.

Digestiue  
Clowes.

This Digestiue being vsed with Oleum catulorum of Maister Ambrose Parries description, hath a certaine league and societie of facultie to appeale paynes, and to alter and chaunge the contused substance of flesh, made by the bullet, into perfect matter: but if the part affected be possessed with any distemper or inordinate accidents, which often followe such wounds; sometimes by reason the bodie is replenished with thinne and seirrous humours, called of the learned Cachochimia, and other distemperatures, specially in such bodies as abound in choler, flegme, and melancholie, then it is conuenient to make euacuation by purging the humour most molesting and abounding, which is to bee done with great discretion. There are other noysome causes which followe these wounds, and do, as it were, excruciat and torment the patient with great inflammations, fluxes of bloud, feuers and conuulsions, which sodainly inuade the bodie: which if they bee not with speede cured, it wasteth the strength, and the recouerie of the patient is to be lamented, and death speedily ensueth. So these things being foreknowne, diligently weigh and considered, may by Gods assistance, be prevented, where Reason and Experience are copartners and partakers together.

A note or observation.

This Oyle is also good for wounds made with gunshot.

Rec. Olei lini. lib.ij.

Landrada.

H 2

Te.



## To all the young

Terebinthinæ. lib. ij.

Viridis æris pul. ʒ. ij.

Misce.

Of this which is called Oleum catulorum.

Rec. Olei viol. lib. iiij.

Catulos duos.

Verminum terrestrium. lib. j.

This oyle doth  
appease paynes  
and also re-  
moueth the  
bruised or con-  
tused flesh.  
Am. Parrie.

Boyle these ouer a gentle fire of coales till the flesh bee se-  
parated from the bones, then strayne it, and adde thereto

Terebinthinæ Venetæ. ʒ. iiij.

Aquæ vitæ ʒ. j.

Some of late haue added vnto this Oyle the leaues of Ni-  
cosiana, or Peto, with other herbes, and they say it profiteth  
greatly: but I haue vsed it without any addition, as Maister  
Ambrose Parrie hath himselfe published, and for the worthi-  
nesse thereof I can speake by experience: for being sent for by  
letters from Right Honorable, and also by her Maiesties  
commaundement to goe into the Low Countries, to attende  
vpon the Right Honorable Earle of Leicester, Lord Lieute-  
nant and Captaine Generall of her Maiesties forces in those  
Countries, and shortly after my comming thether, I was  
commaunded by his Excellencie to haue a great regarde vnto  
the hurt and wounded Souldiers, and there was likewise in  
that seruice, Maister Goodrouse one of her Maiesties Sur-  
gions, who was also employed about the curing of the woun-  
ded Souldiers, and without praise of my selfe or flatterie  
to others here nominated, but onely I speake it to the praise  
of almightie God, there did not dye, to my remembrance, one  
man that was then hurt with gunshot, so that he was not first  
wounded to death, but he was shortly after perfectly cured: for  
our method and waies of curing, did greatly differ from the  
bitter practises of a sort of straglers, which did thrust them  
selues into Captaines bands for principall Chirurgions, and  
there without either knowledge or skill seduced many with  
their

It is more tol-  
lerable in him  
that praiseth  
his owne ver-  
tues, than he  
that boasteth  
of other mens  
deedes.

Stealing of  
fame & credit,  
is the onely  
marke such  
thoote at.

their rude obseruations, and vndiscret practises, which at random they had gotten, and partly by tradition from their foolish maisters, of whom also they had learned bedroulles of errors, with a few experiments passed from hand to hand: & such, as sayth Guido, followe one another as it were a sort of Geese or Cranes. I say, like maisters, like men: more fitly may they be compared vnto certaine cart Iades or Iackhozzes, & lame-ly doe carie their loades vnto the Inne-dore, but farther they cannot, nor will not goe. And thus the blind leadereth the blind, moyling and topling as though they should roule the stone of Sisyphus. But it may bee some of them hereafter will repent their rashnesse and houldnesse: as did the Ape, who as it is sayd, was so proude of his furd Jacket, that he would forsooth needes imitate the Beare, only to spoyle the poore Bees of their hiue and Honie. But to conclude with such catterpillers which enter into other mens haruest, I am perswaded there bee no killed by such wicked practisers, then there are many times slayne by the sword of the enemy. And this I haue generally noted of them, that seldome haue they cured any of their Patients, but they did first passe as it were through a gulfe of miserie, which is too infallible signes of their wilfull ignorance: for no doubt but many of them, as I say, doe practise their malignant corrosiue, byting or gnawing medicines, to the better subuersion and ouerthrow of their patients. For, what feuers, what fluxes of blood, what crampes and conuulsions do followe, let such as haue seene their beastly dealings be iudge, specially the poore wounded Souldiers, who abide still the byunt of their sowterly Chirurgerie. But now (to the praise of almighty God be it spoken) who did so blesse our labours, that none of our hurt Patients did at any time complayne of payne or greefe, by reason of our remedies, but they did take their naturall and quiet rest. Being but shot through either their thigh, legge or arme, or other fleshy parts of the bodie, so that no ioynts were wounded, or bones greatly fractured withal, but being wounded in the fleshy parts, then our order was thus, to draw a Flamula through the member, be-

ing made of fine Lawne or some fine linnen cloth, & vpon the same we applyed of my Digestiue, or the like in operation, and steeped the same in warme Oleum catulorum, and did also conuey into the wound of the aforesayd Oyle being warmed, and in the Orifices of these wounds placed a shor̄t tent armed with the Digestiue, &c. and I layd vpon the same Emplastrum de Peto, or Hyosciami lutei, and also round about the member the defensiuē made of Emplastrum Diachalctheos, with the Succies, as I haue set it downe in the eight Chapter of this booke, and then with conuenient roullings and bolsterings we accomplished this first preservation. And when the wound was in time perfectly digested, and the confused flesh made by the bullet remoued, then forthwith the wound was mundified and made cleare with this Mundificatione, or the like.

Mundifica-  
tiue.  
Franciscus Ra-  
sius,

Rec. Butyri rec. lib. ij.

Ceræ citrinæ

Resinæ

Resinæ pini.

Picis Græcæ.

Viridis æris ʒ. ss.

Misce.

} ana. lib. ss.

The wound being well clenſed, then wee did leaue of the vse of the Flamula, and vsed shor̄t and easie tents, and did after incarnate and heale it by with this vnguent following.

Rec. Gummi Elemni.

Opopanacis.

Bdelij. ʒ. ss.

Resinæ pini. ʒ. j.

Terebinthinæ. ʒ. iiij.

Thuris.

Masticis. } ana. ʒ. ij.

Ceræ



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Ceræ citrinæ.  
Olei rosarum. } ana. ʒ. x.  
Misce.

And oftentimes I did inject into the wounds Oleum Hypericon cum gummis. And if the wound did chance to passe into the bodie, then I did giue them this wound drinke, or els some of these drinckes following.

Rec. Vini albi. lib. viij.  
Aquæ com. lib. x.  
Saccari albi lib. ij.

Clowes.

Consolidæ vtriusque.  
Filicis aquaticæ.  
Calendulæ.  
Ophioglosson.  
Celidoniæ  
Polipodij quircinæ.  
Numulariæ.  
Lillij conuali.  
Sanimundi.  
Diapensia.  
Veronicæ.  
Verbenæ.  
Pimpinellæ.

ana. m. j.

Boyle all these in Balneo Mariæ five houres, and so let it rest till it be colde, and drinke hereof two or thre times a day, specially morning and euening, ʒ. iiii. at a time, &c. I haue with this wound drinke, heretofore found great pleasure in the curing of diuers persons that haue bene wounded into the bodie. And for example, I will here speake only of two or thre which were wounded in the bellie, and so conclude, for being ouer tedious.

Observatio.

There did come vnto me to be cured a Gunner of a shippe, which was daungerously wounded in the lower region of his bellie,

bellie, so that a great part of the Zirbus or Omentum, did come out of the wound, and also some of the Intestines or guttes proffered themselves to come forth likewise: but the Patient did keepe al very close and well till he came vnto me: Then I caused him to lye downe on a bedde vpon his backe, and after search made, I found the guttes safe and not touched of the weapon: then with a strong doubled thrid I did tye fast the Zirbus, as close vnto the wound as possibly well I might, and then a finger breadth, or there abouts, I did cut off that part of the Zirb that hanged out of the wound, and so I cauterized it with a hot yron almost to the knot: All this being done, I put agayne into the bodie that part of the Zirb which I had fast tyed, and I left the peece of the thrid hanging out of the wound: which within foure or five daies after, nature cast forth. The thrid, as I say, being fast tyed, then presently I did take a needle, with a double strong silke thrid wel waxed, wherewith I did thrust through both Mirach and Siphach on the right side of the wound: but on the left side of the wound I did put the needle but through Mirach onely, and so tyed these three fast together with a very strong knot, and presently I cut off the thrid. Then, on the same side where I did stich but Mirach only, which I call the left side, I did there begin agayne to thrust the needle through both Mirach & Siphach, and also on the right side where I did first begin to force the needle through Mirach and Siphach, there I did thrust that but through Mirach onely, and so as before I made another strong knot, and then I cut off agayne the thrid, and after the same maner I made the third stich, &c. Al which is according to Weckers, & other learned mens opiniōs, who say also, that the stiches of the one side must be higher than on the other side. The Authoꝝ of all good knowledge (I meane Galen the Prince of Physicke and Chirurgerie) alloweth this maner of stitching wounds in the bellie: and also it is allowed of all our auncient predecessoꝝ successiuely vnto this day. After (as I say) I had thus finished all the stiches that were there requisite and needfull to bee made, then I did preserve the sayd wound with

# Practizers of Chirurgerie. 41

with my oyle of Hypericon, conueying it in to a fine peece of Lawne dipped in the foresaid Oyle, and so put into the dependant part of the wound. Then to restrayne the bleeding, I placed vpon the wound Galens restrictive powder, which I mixed with the whites of Egges and Hare haires, and about the wound I used this defensiuē, which did defend the wound from anoyance of euill accidents.

Rec. Emplastrum Diachalcitheos. lib. j. ss.

Succorū sempernui }  
Plantaginis. } ana. ʒ. j.  
Solani. }

Defensiuē.  
Clowes.

Olei ros. ʒ. ij.  
Olei Myrtini. ʒ. j. ss.  
Ouorum albumin. nu. ij.  
Aceti ros. ʒ. j.  
Misce.

Thus, with good bolstring and roulling, he rested till the second day. We shall vnderstand, that immediatly after he did complayne of the grudging of an Agew, and being therewith somewhat distempred, presently there was opened a beyne, and forthwith a gentle mollifying Clister also: then shortly after his bleeding and purging he mended againe, and by this meanes his Feuer was preuented. Thus in foresheewing of the euilles that happened in this cure, you may the easilier shunne the like daungers in others. The second day we opened the wound, and we found it very fayre, without payne, or any other euill signes or symtomes: then first I fomented or bathed well the wound with my wound drinke: which being so done, I put into the wound warmed my oyle of Hypericon, with a peece of fine Lawne, as before sayd, also with pledgets of fine lint I did spred them with vnguentum de Peto: and I dipped these also in the warme oyle of Hypericon, likewise vpon y same pledgets I placed the gum plaster with warme double streuphs steeped in the wound drinke, and



so I rousled it by according to arte: then presently wee gaue him of the sayd wound drinke 3.iiii. and betwene one and two of the clocke in the afternoone we gaue him 3.iiii. more, and at night betwene seven and eight of the clocke 3.iiii. also, and so he did continue till he was cured. Likewise for a time his ordinarie drinke at meales was Ptilanes and Barly water, and he was moreover adioyned to a thinne and cooling diet. And so by this maner and order of dressing twise in the day, that was in the morning and euening, and by his good order of diet, he was within the space of xxi. daies made perfect whole, &c.

There was  
ioyned with  
me in this  
cure Maister  
Crowe, a very  
expert & skil-  
ful Chirurgeo.

Also in Anno 1580. there was one William Mouch a seruingman remayning about this Citie of London, who receiued a wound in his bellie, and the Zirb issued out of the wound so broade in compasse, that it did very easilie couer a great square trencher, which was cured likewise with the order and remedies afore rehearsed.

Moreover, in Anno 1586. a little girle of the age of tenne or twelue yeres, dwelled with one Master Bracie a Marchant of London, which girle was also wounded in the bellie with a knife that she caried in her hand, and in running hastily she fell downe vpon the same, so that the Zirb did come forth of the wound the compasse of a mans hand: she being then in the Countrie seven miles from London, vnto whome I was brought: and presently at my comming I did cut off the part of the Zirb that hanged out of the wound, and then I tyed it fast, as before I haue sayd: but you shall vnderstand, I did not vse any cauterize vnto this girle, neither yet vnto the seruingman: The reason partly was, for that neither the Patients nor their friends would willingly heare of the hot yrons, although it were sayd to be a safe and sure way: Neither did I finde any discommoditie for not vsing of them: which girle was after brought to London, whome I likewise did cure in a very short time: for the which the name of G D D bee praised.

Note.

Now last of all (friendly Reader) I haue thought it good  
for:

## Practizers in Chirurgerie. 43

for the better vnderstanding of all young practizers of Chirurgerie, to signifie vnto them what Zirbus is, & also whereof it is composed: In like maner what Mirach is, and also what Siphach is, each part seuerally, and of their place or situation within the bodie of man: and by the knowledge hereof ye shall easely fozetell the possibilitie and successe of the cure: but being ignorant herein, we betray our selues to the world to be none of the sonnes of arte.

The Zirb is sayd by Vigo, and other learned authoꝝ, to bee a Panicle, compound of two Tunicles, and of diuers Arteries and Veynes, hauing also in it a great quantitie of fat, so ordeyned of nature to defende the inward parts from outward colde, and also to comfort them, and to keepe them warme, &c.

Next vnto the parts outwardly is Siphach, or Peritonea, and it is a sinowie Panicle, very strong and tough: but without blood, and of complexion cold and drie, and for these causes it cannot receiue consolidation: it is conteyned within the bellie, and it doth circumuolue and keepe in the entrailes very well together, &c.

Also Mirach is that part which is conteyning on the outward part of the bodie, and is composed of the outward skinne, called in Latin Cutis. Secondly, of Adipis, or the fat. Thirdly, of Carnious, or fleshie Panicles. And fourthly, of Muscles.

Here haue I very briefly rehearsed the parts conteyned and conteyning, from the Zirbus, which is next the intestines, vnto the outward parts called Mirach and Siphach, the which I haue thus done for the better instruction of all young practizers of Chirurgerie, whom I wish boyde of sleaunders and infamie: And I know such cures do commonly happen in the warres both by sea and land: for y<sup>e</sup> cause I haue here published this short note or obseruation for the benefit also of the wounded Souldiers, who oftentimes doe perish by meanes of the rash carelesnes and blind practizes of many ignorant Chirurgeions, which will take vpon them, to the discredite of them.

selues and the arte, the thing which passeth their knowledge and skil, but only can face it out very bouldly, & alwaies their bragging knowledge, beareth the sway with a sorte of wind-shaken reasons, which would set a mans teeth an edge, and trouble any wise mens eares in the hearing.

Of this.

Rec. Baccarum Lauri,  
Aristolochia rotunda  
Prunella.

} ana. ʒ. i.

Madame  
Danuella

Beate all these to fine powder, and take of Prunella that groweth in the shade, then take the flesh of fresh water Creuices dyed into powder, and of sweete Oyrace, ana. ʒ. ss. tye all these together in a drie linnen cloath, and seeth them with a handfull of Vinca. peruinca. in thre quartes of white wine til a quart be consumed. Epithemat the wound, the close the lippes of the wound, and couer it with a leafe of red Colewort dipped in the sayd Wine, and lay vpon them large linnen clothes dipped also in the same wine: likewise if the wound bee deepe, siring in the decoction euery morning and euening, and procede in the rest as before. Furthermore, let him drinke ʒ. i. or ii. of this drinke euery morning, fasting vpon it thre or foure houres from all meate. If the Potion seeme too bitter to thee, to the quantitie of powders and herbes adde to double the quantitie of wine: This drinke haue I proued, & it is wonderfully commended by Noblemen, Gentlemen & souldiers y haue serued in the warres in France. This Ladie for her charitable deede in curing of many wounded souldiers, may bee compared vnto Artemisia Queene of Halicarnassus, and wise vnto Mausolus King of Caria: she was the first that found out that herbe which we cal in English Bugwort: the Latine name it after her owne name Artemisia, &c.

Of this.

Rec.



Rec. Fol. & Rad. Rubiæ tincto,	}	ana. m. ij.
Rad. Aristoloch. long.		
& Rotundæ,		
Fol. & Rad. Plantag.		
Fol. & Rad. consolidæ maioris		
& minoris.		
Fol. & Rad. gariophil.	}	
Fol. & Rad. Centauriæ maioris.		

Rad. Altheæ,	}	ana. m. j.
Summitatum Rubi,		
Summitatum lapathi acuti,		
Tanacet.		
Millefolij.		
Pimpinellæ,		
Arthemisiæ,		
Summitatum canapis,		
Caulis rubei.		
Fragariæ.		

Thuris albi. ℥. ij.  
 Sarcocollæ. ℥. j.  
 Vini albi Bocalia. xv.

Put all these together in an earthen vessell well nealed or  
 glazed, that halfe the vessell may remayne emptie, and let it  
 bee close couered, that no ayre doe euaporate, and boyle it for  
 thre houres with an indifferent fire, and let it be strayned, vn-  
 to the which let there be added Mellis lib. vj. then let them bee  
 boyled agayne vnto the consumption of the fourth part: The  
 quantitie hereof is to bee giuen in the morning ℥. iiii. and as  
 much more at night: the wound is to be bathed with the same,  
 laying thereon a Colewort leafe. This excellent wound drinke  
 is sayd also to be singular good for the curing of Phistulaes.  
 Other hidden vertues it hath which I passe ouer: which drinke  
 was giuen me by Maister Doctor Foster, a worthe Reader  
 of the Surgerie Lector in the Phisitions Colledge, a man for  
 his learning in the arte, knowledge and iudgement, deserueth

of vs which professe Chirurgerie, and are desirous to haue knowledge, that if it were in our power, we would erect, in token of his excellencie therein, some auncient Monument, or stately Pyramides. It hath bene peraduenture objected publicly, by the negligence of some Chirurgiōs frequenting not of his Lectures, doth bewray thē to be rather wilfully bent to shrowde themselves vnder the dark wings of ignorance, than desirous of learning and knowledge. In deede it may be, there are some which are neither good to themselves, nor profitable to other: And therefore what auayleth it to play excellent Musicke to those that cannot, or will not heare. But this doth bewray their naturall inclination, who refuse to frequent so good and godlie an exercise, which is both profitable to themselves, and also to our Countrey and Common wealth. For, Chirurgerie is almost necessary arte, without which mans life cannot long continue, considering so many mishappes that chaunce to men daylie.

A Balme good for wounds.

Balme.

**T**his Balme is approued precious in greene wounds, and healeth them very speedily & effectually, it healeth scabbes and wheales in the face and hands, and causeth them to bee very fayre. It is very excellent in wounds of the sinewes and ioynts, it stayeth the mucilage and gleetng water: but if you will still it according to arte, you shall first haue an excellent water: secondly, a most pure Oyle: thirdly, the Balme, which is most excellent in woundes and vlcers of the fundament. The Oyle is precious against all aches and gowtes: the water also preserveth from venime and pestilence, &c. This Balme was first giuen vnto me by one Maister Bactor, which at that time serued the Lord of Aburgaueny, vnto whom also I did retayne. But to say truely, who was the authoꝝ or inuenter of it, certainly I doe not knowe: but as I haue heard some say, it is supposed to haue bene inuented by Maister Iohn Halle Chirurgion in Maidstone, whose composition is as followeth.

Rec.

# Practizers in Chirurgerie. 49

Rec. Egrimonia.

Alchimilla.

Androsamon.

Aschiron.

Betonica.

Bifolij.

Bugulla.

Prunella.

Callendula.

Caprifolij.

Consolida ma.

Cruciata.

Hypericonis.

Iacea herba.

Lauendula.

Meliloti.

Millefolij.

Numularia.

Origani.

Perfoliata.

Pilocella.

Plantaginis.

Quinque-nerui.

Quinque-folij.

Roris marini.

Veronica.

Viola Nigra.

Viola lutea.

Viola matronalis.

ana, m, j.

Let these bee gathered each one in his time and kinde, and let them be stamped, and then put into sweete oyle Olive. So that you may get herbes from time to time, you may in the end have a gallon of Oyle to the quantitie of herbes, then let it stand together the space of one moneth in a pot well sealed and close covered, burie it in horse dung, and in the meane season



son get these Summes following.

Rec. Gum amoniaci.  
Galbani.  
Bdellij.  
Masticis.  
Mirrhæ.  
Olibani.  
Opoponacis.  
Sarcocollæ.  
Sagapeni.  
Storacis calamitæ.  
Thuris.

ana. ʒ. j.

Gariophilorum.  
Maceris.  
Nucis muscatæ.  
Cinamomi.

ana. ʒ. j. ss.

Powder them that are to bee powdred, and dissolue the Summes in good white wine, then set the herbes to the fire in a fayre brassen vessell to boyle with ʒ Dyle, putting thereto lib. iiii. of good wine Muscadell, of Vermium terrestrium wel washed in white wine and mundified from the earth lib. iii. Let them boyle thus together, stirring it diligently with a slice at a soft fire till the wine and iuyce be wasted, and that the Dyle haue a fayre greene colour of the herbes: then let it bee strongly strayned, and put thereto your Summes and other things together, with lib. iiii. of odoriferus wine, that is, Muscadell or Balmsey, then adde thereto Terebinthinæ Venetiæ. lib. j. Let these boyle againe at a gentle fire till the wine bee consumed, then take it of and strayne it againe, and so reserue it to your vse. This Balme, I suppose, is not inferiour to any Balme that I knowe, bee it Indian Balme or other: the vertues, I say, will praise it selfe. Wherefore it is needles to vse any farther speeches herein: onely this one note of obseruation amongst many other I will declare. It happened

Obseruatio.

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In Anno 1575. a Barber Surgion, whose name is called William Clarke, dwelling in Southwarke, he hauing in his house a lewd servant of the age of xvii. or xviii. yerres, he wanting the grace of God, did in his maisters absence (by the instigation of the deuill) cut his owne throte with a knife, so that part of his drinke did, for the space of fixe or seuen daies, flowe out of the wound. I was presently called to the cure of him, and after I had stitched the wound, I did then applye thereon warmed this foresayd Balme, and stayed his bleeding with Galens powder: and so for that present time I ended, with conuenient roulling and boulstring. But in such a case there be also required the helpe of the hand, to keepe close & fast the medicines, and all helps will be little enough, as I haue well approued: then after I made in a readinesse to vse with the Balme this Vnguentum consolidatium, and also my Vnguentum de Peto.

Rec. Gummi arab.

Dragag. dissolut. in aceto.

} ana. ʒ. j.

Vnguentum  
consolidatiu.

Sarcoc. ʒ. ij.

Sandarac.

} ana. ʒ. j.

Hipocistid.

Mastic.

} ana. ʒ. j. ss.

Thuris.

Tutia preparata. ʒ. j. ss.

Olei mastic. ʒ. iij.

Cera. q. s.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum secundū artem.

And vpon the same the gum plaster, and about the parts neere vnto the wound I vled this Defensiu.

Rec. Vnguentum de bolo. ʒ. vj.

Omnium sandal. ʒ. j. ss.

Defensiu.

Pulu. mirtillorum

& Ros.

} ana. ʒ. ij.

K

Olei

## To all the young

Olei Ros. & } ana ʒ.i. ss.  
Mirtini.

Aceti Ros. ʒ.ij.

Albuminis ouorum nu. j.

Misce.

Thus with this Balme and these remedies he was perfectly made whole by me, and so he returned home to his friends againe, &c.

Or this.

Balme.  
Am. Parie.

Rec. Terebinthinæ venetæ. lib.ij.

Gummi Elemni. ʒ.iiij.

Boli armeniaci.

Sanguinis Dragonis } ana. ʒ.j.

Olei Hypericonis cum gunimis. ʒ.iiij.

Aquæ vitæ. ʒ.ij.

Irios.

Aloes.

Masticis.

Myrrhæ.

} ana. ʒ.j.

Misce, secundum artem.

Or this.

Balme.  
Audernaew.

Rec. Myrrhæ.

Aloes.

Spicæ.

Sanguinis Draconis.

Thuris.

Mummia.

Opopo.

Amoniæ.

Carpo-Balsam.

Sarcocoll.

Croci orient.

Mastic.

Gummi arabi.

Stirac. cal.

} ana. ʒ.ij.

Laudani



# Practizers in Chirurgerie.

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Laudani. ʒ.ij.ʒs.

Resinæ abietinæ. lib.ij.

Terebinthinæ com. lib.viij.

Vini generosi. lib.ʒs.

Distillantur ac liquore, ponatur Musci gra. xv.  
& fiat.

℞ this.

Rec. Terebinthinæ. lib.ij

Olibani. ʒ.ij.

Aloes cicatrim.

Gariophilorum.

Galing.

Cinamomi.

Croci.

Nucis Muscatis.

Cucubarum.

Gummi arabici. ʒ.ij.

Lignum aloes. ʒ.ij.

Balme.

} ana. ʒ.ij.

Mixe these together, and then put all into a Stillatorie,  
and still it according to arte, &c.

℞ this.

Rec. Olei com. lib.iiij.

Terebinthinæ. lib.ij.

Aquæ vitæ. lib.iiij.

Vini odoriferi. lib.ij.

Viridis æris in pul. ʒ.ij.

Balme.

Boyle all these according to arte, and last put in your Viri-  
dis æris. This was a common Balme, and few better known  
amongst some olde practizers in time past.

℞ this.

Rec. Olei Terebinthinæ lib.ij.

K a

Vitello.

## To all the young

Naime or oyle.  
maister Keble.

Virellorum ouorum ℥.xiiij.

Resinæ pini. } ana. ℥.iiij.

Myrrhæ.

Gummi hederæ. ℥.ij.

Let the yolkes of Egges be first sodden hard, then mixe all well together in a Stillatorie, and with a soft fire let it bee drawne, and there will come first a water, and last the Oyle, the which ye shal reserue, for it healeth wounds very speedily. This Oyle was greatly in vse by my Maister, maister George Keble, but whether he were the inuenter of it, or not, I doe not certainly knowe, &c.

A plaster very good for greene wounds, practised of late in the Lowe Countries by a worshipfull Gentleman, called maister *Ierom Farmer*, a great fauourer and louer of Chirurgerie.

Paracelsus  
Plaster.

Rec. Rad. consolidæ maioris. lib. j.

Fol. Ophioglossi. lib. j. ss.

Vermium terrestr. lib. ss.

Aristolochiæ rotundæ recenc. ℥.iiij.

All these being greene, beate them well, and then adde to Vini albi, so much in quantitie as will couer all these herbes, seeth them in a double vessell well nealed tenne houres: these being then strayned and taken out, put in newe herbes and rootes, and boyle it as aforesayd, and then put to it Butiris recent. q. s. All these being mixed together, let it be boyled in a double vessell, which being effectually boyled, then strayne it, and after set it in the Sunne, and reserue it to your vse: then take of the aforesayd Oyle and virgine Clare of each a pound and a halfe.

Lithargiri auri. lib. j.

Plumbi vstiloti. lib. ss.

Terebinthinæ. ℥.iiij.

Amo-

Amoniaci. }  
Bdellij. } ana. ʒ. ss.

Galbani. }  
Opoponacis } ana. ʒ. vj.

Infuse these in Vineger, and so make a plaster according to arte. This plaster was giuen me for a secrete, by this worshipfull Gentleman Maister Ierom Farmer, when I was at Arnarn: at that time when Nemegam was besieged, he desired me to put it in practise, at which time diuers of our men were hurt, not only with shot, but with other weapons. It happened that a Horseman was wounded in his thigh by the enemy, being a Pikeman: the wound was about seven inches long, entering in at the inside of his right thigh, and so passed upwards, and by good happe it rested on Os pubis, otherwise he had bene slayne, neuerthelesse he was growne very faynt and weake with extreme bleeding. So happely hauing things about mee, I stayed his bleeding, which was good for him, and no hurt vnto me, as it fell out. At the next dressing I applied a Defensiu about the wound, and then I warmed well some of my oyle of Hypericon cum gummis published in my booke De Morbo Gallico, the which I injected into the bottome of the wound with a siring: then I made a very short tent armed with my vnguentum de Petro, and vpon the same the foresayd plaster. Thus I dressed him five daies, and the first day I left out the tent cleane, and within xiiii. daies he was whole and readie to serue in the field agayne.

Note.

Of this.

Rec. Olei Oliuarum. ʒ. vj.  
Cerez ʒ. j. quibus liquefactis  
adde Lithargirij. ʒ. ij.

Emplastrum  
sticticum Pa-  
racelsi.

Amoniaci. }  
Bdellij. } ana. ʒ. ss.  
Galbani. }  
Opoponacis. } ana. ʒ. ij.



## To all the young

Aristolochia rotund.

Calaminaris

Myrrha

Thuris

} ana. ʒ ij.

Olei laurini tantundem.

Terebinthina putr.

} ana. ʒ j.

Dissolve the Gummes in Vineger xxiij. houres, and then boyle it till the Vineger bee euaporate, then let it bee strongly strayned, and put in these Gummes by litle and litle, alwaies stirring it till the Gummes be incorporate with the rest of the powders being finely powdered and searced: and last of all put in your Terebinthine, and make hereof a plaster according to arte. This is the order which I vse in the making of it, &c.

## Emplastrum Resoluendum.

I. B.

Rec. Amoniaci lib. j.

Galbani lib. ss.

Cera alba. q. s.

Misce.

Emplastrum consolidatum & desiccatum, to be used in greene wounds in steade of stitching, often proued.

Rec. Gummi Drag.

Sang. Drag.

} ana. ʒ. iiij.

I. E.

Olibani.

Mastic.

Myrrha.

} ana. ʒ. ij.

Boli armeni. ʒ. j. ss.

Farina volat ʒ. ss.

Take all these in very fine powder cum ouorum albuminibus. q. s.

Misce.

A good

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A good plaster to be vsed for drie stitches of wounds in the face, &c.

Rec. Resinæ.	}	ana. ʒ. iiii.
Resinæ pini.		
Picis nig.		
Mastic.	}	ana ʒ. j.
Myrrhæ.		
Thuris		
Olibani.		
Aloes hepat.		
Terebinthina		
Gummi Dragagant.		ʒ. vj.
Misce, & fiat Emplastrum.		

I. B.

Maister Rasius plaister good for to keepe open any issue, the which he gaue me for one of his secrets, and I haue seene him vse it with great profice, and I haue found pleasure in it my selfe.

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib. ss.  
 Viridis aris. ʒ. iij.  
 Mercur. Sublimat. ʒ. j.  
 Misce.

Franciscus Rasius, Chirurgion to the French King.

## A Cataplasme for Inflammations.

Rec. Succorum semperniul.	}	ana. quart. j.
Plantaginis.		
Solani.		
Aquæ lenticulæ.		
Aceto. ʒ. j.		
Oleorū Ros. vell.	}	ana. ʒ. ss.
Nymphetæ.		
Far. hordei. ʒ. ij.		
Fiat.		

Calmetheus.

A Ca-

## To all the young

A Cataplasme for brused wounds.

Rec. Rad, altheæ lib. ss.

Fol. Mal, & } ana. m. j.  
Viol.

Terantur, coquantur, &amp; exprimantur, deinde adde Butyri, &amp; Olei com. ana. ʒ. iij. Tria ouorum vitellorum, croci modicum, Far. triticeæ &amp; Hord. q. s.

Fiat Cataplasma.

A Cataplasme very comfortable, and also  
it appeaseth paynes.

Valeriola.

Rec. Far. fabarum, }  
Hord. } ana. ʒ. iij.  
Lentium, &  
Lupinorum.Far. semin. lini, & } ana. ʒ. ij.  
Fenugræ.

Farinæ orobi. ʒ. j.

Croci. ʒ. ii.

Bulliant Farinæ cum Aceto &amp; mellis paruo.

Fiat Cataplasma.

Of this Cataplasme doth appease paynes and cease Inflammations.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, } ana. m. ii.  
Violarum.Flo. Chamomillæ } ana. m. i.  
Fol. ros.

Boyle all these in Dilke till they bee soft and tender, then beate them in a morter, and adde thereto

Vnguentum rosarum } ana. ʒ. i. ss.  
Vnguentum populion.

Vitellorum



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Vitellorum ouorum. nu. ij.

Farinæ Hordei. ℥. ij.

Mucilag. seminis psyllij, }  
& Rad. altheæ. } ana. ℥. ss.

Misce, & fiat Cataplasma.

**Maister Gales powder for restrayning of  
great fluxes of bloud.**

Rec. Alluminis succarini. }  
Thuris. } ana. ℥. ij.  
Arsenici. }

Maister Gales  
powder.

Calcis viui. ℥. vj.

Make all these in fine powder, and put vnto them a pint of strong Vineger, and boyle them on the fire, stirring it continually till the Vineger be consumed, then set it in the Sunne, or in an Ouen, till it be perfectly dried, that you may make it in very fine powder, and when you will vse it, take of this powder ℥. iiii. of Boli Armoniacci ℥. iij. of Puluis Alcumisticus ℥. j. Misce. And when you will vse it, take of the whites of Egges. q. s.

**Galens Restrictiue powder.**

Rec. Olibani ℥. ii.  
Aloes hepaticæ. ℥. i.

Pul. Galeni.

Pilorum leporis terrefact. }  
& ouorum albumin. } ana. q. s.

Or this.

Rec. Boli armeniacci. ℥. vi.  
Terræ sigillatæ. ℥. ii.  
Farinæ volatilis. ℥. iiii.

Pul Calma-  
theus.

L

Gypsi,

## To all the young

Gypsi. }  
 Calcis viu. } ana. ʒ.iiii.

And when you will vse these powders, mixe therewith of  
 Albuminis ouorum q.s.  
 Misce.

A powder to rebate spongiuous flesh,  
 very profitable.

Rec. Mercurij præcipitat. ʒ.ij.  
 Cinabarii ʒ.ʒs.  
 Mastic. ʒ.ii.  
 Misce, fiat puluis subtiliss.

A very good drinke for the cure of Fistulaes,  
 commended by Tagaltius,

Tagaltius.  
 A drinke for a  
 Fistula.

Rec. three parts of Osmund, two parts of Gentian, and one  
 part of Centaury, boyle these together in white wine & straine  
 it, and thereof giue the patient euery morning a draught: if  
 you put hereto a little Guaiacum, and let it stand therein a space  
 and then boyle it, it is the better, &c.

Mundifica-  
 tiuum.

A very good Mundificatiue,

Rec. Mel ros. ʒ.ii.  
 Terebinthinæ. ʒ.iii.  
 Suc. Apii & }  
 Plantag. } ana. ʒ.i.ʒs.

Let these boyle together a little, and then adde thereto,

Farinæ hord. & }  
 Fabarum, } ana. ʒ.ʒs.  
 Sarcocollæ. ʒ.i.ʒs.  
 Croci. ʒ.ʒs.  
 Misce.

Rec.

Rec. Vnguentum Ægyptiacum. ʒ. ss.  
 Mer. sublimat. ʒ. ss.  
 Lixiuii. ʒ. iiii.  
 Aquæ ros. ʒ. ii.  
 Arsenici. ʒ. i.  
 Aquæ plantaginis. ʒ. iii.

A good injection for olde and collous Fistulaes. Tagalius.

Let all these bee boyled together to the consumption of the third part, and reserve it to your vse.

Rec. Far. fab. }  
 Hord. } ana. lib. ss.  
 Orob. }  
 Lupin. }  
 Salis com. }  
 Mel. ros. } ana. ʒ. iiii.  
 Succ. absinthij }  
 Marrub. } ana. ʒ. ij. ss.  
 Aloes }  
 Myrrhæ } ana. ʒ. ii.  
 & Aquæ vitæ }  
 Oximel. sympl. q. s.  
 Misce, & fiat cataplasma.

A cataplasma very good for Gangren. Parrens.

No man needeth to doubt of the goodnesse of this Cataplasma, &c.

An vnguent good for burnings with gunpowder.

Rec. the yellow mosse that groweth vpon the barke of the Ash tree and braunches two handfulls, of Sheepes sewet lib. ss. melt the Sheepes sewet and the mosse together very gently, and then strayne it, &c. and vse it warme with a feather.



## To all the young

A maturative plaster.

Maister Keble.

Rec. Olei lilliorum ℥.vi.

Cera lib.i.

Resina lib. ss.

Resina Pini ℥.iiii.

Picis albae ℥.ii.

Galbani ℥.i. ss.

Gum amoniaci. ℥. ii.

Croc. ℥.i.

Misce, &amp; fiat Emplastrum.

A very good Lixiuum to stay Gangrene comming of colde, by lying in the snowe, and the like occasions, whereby the vitall spirites are prohibited to come vnto the mortified part: which Lixiuu was greatly commended by my maister, maister George Keble, and I haue many times approued it profitable.

Maister Keble.

Rec. Lixiu. lib. viij.

Lupinorum contusorū. ℥.iij.

Orobi. ℥. j. ss.

Salis. com. m. j. ss.

Absinthij.

Centauri.

Marrubij.

} ana. m. j.

Flor. camomil. m. j. ss.

Aqua vitæ. lib. j.

Boyle all these together, till one part be consumed, and so let it rest all together, and reserue it to your vse, &c.

Emplastrum epispatices ad omnes iuncturarum dolores ex frigiditate.

Odo plus  
Qcco.

Rec. Cera veteris, colophonix, resina pini. ana. lib. j.  
calcis viu. Alluminis plumati, Arsenici, ana. ℥. j.

Relent

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Relent the Ware and Rosin with a small quantitie of Oyle, then strawe in your powders, being finely powdered, and mixe with them Aceti fortis, q. s. boyle all together at a gentle fire to the foyme of a plaister.

Vnguentum Incarnatium.

Rec. Terebinthinæ. ʒ. ii.

Vigo.

Sirupi Ros. }  
Mel. Ros. } ana. ʒ. ss.

Succi plantaginis. ʒ. vi.

Croci. q. s.

Misce: & fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

Vnguentum Incarnatium.

Rec. Ceræ liquefact. ʒ. v.

I. B.

Olei com. lib. ss.

Resinæ. ʒ. iii.

Mellis. ʒ. i. ss.

Tereb. ʒ. iii.

Mastic.

Olibani.

Sarcoc.

Myrrhæ.

Aloes.

Croci.

} ana. ʒ. ii.

Misce: & fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

Rec. The mucilage of the seede of Fenigreeke ʒ. ii. the iuice of Hounds toong, Persicaria, and the great Comfrie, ana. ʒ. i. ss. Oyle of Franckincense and Myrrhe. ana. ʒ. iii. Oyle of Hipericon simple ʒ. ii. Terebinthine washed in white Wine ʒ. ii. let them stand in the Sunne, or at a soft fire, vntill they waxe thicke, &c.

Iosephus  
Quirsitanus.

Vnguentum Incarnatium.

Rec. Resini.

Ceræ.

} ana. ʒ. iii.

Maister Keble.

℥ 3

Tere-

## To all the young

Terebinthina. ℥. ii.

Olei com. ℥. viii.

Mellis. ℥. iii.

Vitellorum ouorum nu. iiii.

Misc.

A good vnguent for inflammations.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis. } ana. ℥. i. ss.  
 Vnguenti Ros.

Being wel washed in Rose water, and Plantaine water, q. s.  
 adding thereto Olei Ros. ℥. iiii.

Cerussa. ℥. ii.

Cera alba. q. s.

Teræ sigillata. ℥. i. ss.

Camphyræ. ℥. ii.

Opii. ℥. i.

Misce &amp; fiat vnguentum.

An vnguent very good for burning with Gunpowder,  
 or skalding with water, and it healeth without vlcera-  
 tion and paine, and drieth very well, and it bringeth  
 againe the beawty of the skin, and this must be aplied  
 to the affected parts morning and euening, &c.

Rec. Seni secundæ decoctionis Sutorii. lib. i. ss.  
 Succi Ophyoglossi. lib. ss.

Coquantur simul in Balneo, ad consumptionem succi:  
 postea adde Camphyræ. ℥. ss.

Misceantur in mortario plumbeo.

The vse.

After that you haue warmed of this, with feathers anoint  
 the place burnt, or scalded, keeping vnto the place affected  
 warme coles, untill the paine be ceased, which will be after  
 three



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thre or foure times warming. Take great heed that you breake not any of the blisters which are wont to arise, for that induceth paine.

Vnguentum neruorum, commonly called  
Nerue oyle.

This vnguent I haue seene many times vsed with great profit vnto the patients : and for that I neuer read it in any English Booke, I haue thought it not amisse to publish now the same. Peraduenture some skozners will say it is a medicine for a Hoysse, neuerthelesse, maister Ambrose Pary is not ashamed to set it downe in his booke for a medicine profitable for mans body.

Rec. Eupatorii.	} ana. ʒ. iij.
Camomillæ.	
Betonicæ.	
Saluiæ.	
Menthæ.	
Hederæ terrestris.	
Abrotani.	
Arthemisiæ.	
Abfinthii.	
Nasturtii.	

Maluarum.	}
Origani.	
Pulegii.	
Auriculæ muris.	
Solani.	
Camæpitheos.	
Vrticæ.	
Serpentariæ.	
Fol. lauri.	
Ebuli.	
Costi.	

Enaly

Vnguentum  
Neruale.

Enulæ camp.	} ana. ʒ. iii.
Rubiæ maioris.	
Herbæ paralifis.	
Ruthæ.	
Raphani.	
Sambucæ.	
Aristolochiæ lôgæ.	
Apii.	
Rad. altheæ.	
Ciclamini.	
Calendulæ.	
Caulis rub.	
Calaminthæ.	
Centaurii minoris	
Vitis albæ.	
Hipericon.	

Butiri maialis. lib. xii.  
 Cera virginæ. lib. i.  
 Seui arietis. ʒ. xii.  
 Axungia gallinæ. ʒ. vi.  
 Axungia anseris. ʒ. iii.  
 Olibani. ʒ. xii.  
 Olei laurini. lib. viii.

Fiat Vnguentum Neruale.

I haue knowne certaine practizers at Seas to vse this  
 vnguent, with Farinæ tritic, and Vini albi, ana. q. s. and so  
 boyled them together, and made heereof a cataplasme for  
 painefull swellings about wounds, &c.

A water for sore eyes.

Rec. aquæ verbenæ.	}
Betonice.	
Ruthæ.	
Rosarum rub.	

Eufrage.

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Eufrag. } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i.  
 Celidonia, }  
 Plantag. }  
 Calendula. }  
 Feniculi. }  
 Misce.

Aqua Viridis æris, for Vlcers in Virga.

Rec. Aquæ Pluuialis, lib. viii.  
 Saccari candi, lib. i.  
 Viridis æris.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iiii.

Boyle these together, and in the cooling put in the Viridis æris. Fiat.

Or this.

Rec. Aquæ Plantag.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iiii.  
 Aquæ Ros.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ii.  
 Aquæ Hord.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iii.  
 Syr. Ros.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ii.  
 Collirium album, sine opio,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i, ss.  
 Misce.

Vnguentum Apij, which in times past was had in great use by the auncient Chirurgions of this Citie of London, & it doth mundify very well, as my self haue had sufficiēt triall.

Rec. Foliorum Plant, }  
 Artemisiæ, }  
 Absinthii. }  
 Quinque-neruiæ, } ana, m. i.  
 Sanæmundæ, }  
 Periclymeni. }  
 Consolidæ minoris, }  
 & Melliloti, }

Vnguentum  
 Apij.

Foliorum Hyosciami albij. }  
 Violarum, } ana, m. ss.  
 Crassulæ maioris. \_\_\_\_\_ }  
 Bardanæ, }  
 Trifolij. } ana, pugillum, i.

¶

Then



## To all the young

Then take of Apij the waight of all the rest: iuice them all. Then take of Mellis com. as much as of all the iuice: mixe all together, and then take of Farinae triticeæ, lib. ii. Terebintinae. ʒ. v. Mixe all these together, and set it on the fire, and boyle it to the forme of an vnguent, &c.

A mundificatiue.

Rec. Mellis, lib, ii.  
Succi Saniculæ. ʒ. viii.  
Viridis æris. ʒ. ss.

Boyle these to the forme or body of your Vnguentum egyptiacum. Fiat.

Vnguentum Populeon.

Rec. Oculorum populi arboris recentium colle-  
torum. lib. j. ss.  
Axungia porcina præparata. lib. iiij.

Vnguentum  
populeon  
Nicolai &  
Weckeri.

The Pople buddes must bee brused and mixed with your Axungia, untill your other herbes may bee prepared, then adde to it

Fol. papaueris agrestis,  
Fol. Mandragoræ.  
Fol. Hyosciami,  
Solani.  
Vermicularis, aut  
Crassulæ,  
Lactucæ,  
Semperuiui,  
Bardanae,  
Portulacæ.  
Florum violarum,  
Vmbilici veneris,

ana. ʒ. iiij.

Summitatum pruni tenerarum. ʒ. iiij.

These

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These herbes must bee mixed and tempered with Axungia, as aforesayd, then adde thereto

Vini optimi quantum satis est.

Boyle these to the consumption of the Wine, then strayne them, and make an vnguent according to arte. It is very good against extreme and raging heates in Feuers: it prouoketh sleepe, the temples being therewith anoynted, &c.

Vnguentum mundificatium  
magistrale.

Rec. Mellis rosati colati.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .i.fs.  
Terebinthinæ claræ.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .iij.

Weckerus.

Succi apij }  
Succi prassij. } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .fs.  
Succi absinthij.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .ii.

Simul coquantur deinde addantur.

Farinæ hordei, fabarum. ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .vj.

Farinæ lupinorum. } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .iij.  
Orobi. }

Sarcocollæ }  
Myrrhæ } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .i.fs.

Reduc. in puluerem, & fac vnguentum.

A very good mollifying vnguent,

Vnguentum  
mollifica-  
tium.

Rec. Axungia humanæ }  
Anseris } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .ij.  
Gallinæ. }  
Medullæ ceruinæ }

Terebinthinæ lotæ in aqua vitæ.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .j.

Ceræ q. s.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

## To all the young

Maister Keble.

A sparadrap plaster.

Rec, Olei. com. lib. ij.

Plumbi albi, & }  
Plumbi rubri } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . xj.Cerae  $\mathfrak{z}$ . vj.

Boyle all these together till it waxe blacke, and in the cooling put in

Adipis anatis & }  
Caponis. } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j.  
Misce.

Vnguentum Sanatium.

Rec, Lapidis caliminaris præparati  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij.Cerusæ lotæ in aqua ros.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j.Lithargiri auri loti.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij.

Olei ros. lib. ss.

Seui ouini  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij.Terebinthinæ lotæ in aqua ros.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij. ss.

Cerae citr. q. s.

Camphoræ.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j.

Misce, &amp; fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

A molifying Searecloth: This was giuen me for  
a secret, but I neuer proued it.Rec, Cerae  $\mathfrak{z}$ . viij.Olei pedis vaccini  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij.Resinæ  $\mathfrak{z}$ . v.Relent these, and strayne it, and so dippe clothes in it, and  
reserue it to your vse.A good powder  
to take away  
spungious  
flesh.A powder which I haue approued to be good to  
remoue and take away superfluous or  
spungious flesh,

Rec.



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Rec. Alluminis Zaccarini } ana. ʒ. vi.  
Vitrioli albi.

Aceti rubri. lib. ss.

Let this bee calcined together in a great crewsible till it come to perfection, and that the vineger be consumed, then let it be finely brought to powder, and so reserve it to your use.

Or this.

Pulvis sine pari.

Rec. Viridis aris }  
Auri pigmenti } ana. ʒ. ij.

Vitrioli combusti ʒ. iiij.

Alluminis zaccarini combusti ʒ. viij.

Et fiat pulvis.

Pulvis sine  
pare.  
Iohannes A.  
den.

Emplastrum flos vnguentorum.

Rec. Resinæ } ana. ʒ. viij.

Resinæ pini }

Cera albæ } ana. ʒ. iiij.

Olibani }

Masticis & }  
Myrrhæ } ana. ʒ. j.

Adipis cervini ʒ. iiij.

Camphor. ʒ. ij.

Vini albi lib. iiij.

Terebinthinæ ʒ. iiij.

Misce, & fiat emplastrum secundum artem.

Emplastrum  
flos vnguen-  
torum.

This plaster I haue approued to bee excellent for wounds made with gunshot, and I would aduertise all young practizers of Chirurgerie neuer to bee without it: for it hath many excellent vertues, which I wil not here nominate at this time, because of being too tedious, &c.

A good mundifying medicine called Lipsius, vsed by the  
Chirurgions in the Hospitali of S. Bartholmew,  
most specially for Vlcers in the mouth,

Lipsium.

Rec. Mellis com,  
Vitrioli albi.  
Succi caprifolij lib. iij.

First boyle your iuyce and your Mel together till it come  
to the thicknesse of Honie, and last put in your Vitrioll, and  
boyle it a little, and so reserue it to your vse.

Vnguentum in frigidans Galeni.

Vnguentum  
in frigidans  
Galeni.

Rec. Olei ros.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij.  
Cera alba.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ss.

Melt these together, and being well washed with Rose-vi-  
neger and Rose-water, reserue it to your vse.

Vnguentum Resinae, which was also had in great  
price by the olde practitioners.

Vnguentum  
resinae, which  
doth mundi-  
fie, incarne,  
and staeth the  
mucilage or  
gleeting hu-  
mour, specially  
about the  
ioynts.

Rec. Resinae  $\mathfrak{z}$ . v.  
Mellis lib. j.  
Terebinthinae  $\mathfrak{z}$ . viii.  
Myrrhae & }  
Sarcocolla. } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i.

The mucilage of Fenigreke, and the mucilage of Linseed,  
being made with white wine of each  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

A Cataplasme for a windie tumor or swelling.

Rec. Flo. Camomilla  
Melliloti  
Anethi  
Ros. rub. pul. } ana. m. j.

Folio.

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Foliorum mal. & } ana. m. ss.  
Absynthij,

Furfuris. m. i.

Boyle all these together in Lixiuio & vino rub. then adde  
thereto.

Medullæ panis, & } ana. q. s.  
Farina fab.

Olei ros. & } ana. ʒ. ij.  
Myrtini }  
Misce.

A lynniment for wyndy tumors.

Re. Oleorū. Camomil. }  
Anethi, } ana. ʒ. ii.  
Lauri.

Ceræ albæ. }  
Aquæ vitæ. } ana. q. s.

A present remedy to take away Warts.

Rec. Aceri fort. }  
Thymi. } ana. q. s.  
Hisopi.

Stampe them in the vinegar, and strongly strayned, make  
therof a lixiuum, with the ashes of willowes, and often wash  
the Warts, &c.

A common Powder to take away Warts that growe  
about *præputium*.

Rec. Auri pigmenti. }  
Sulphuris viui. } ana. ʒ. ss.  
Calcis viui.

Sabini. ʒ. j.

Misce & fiat pul. secundum artem.



A spiced pla-  
ster.  
Maister Keble.

A very good spiced playster, which my maister, *M. Keble* often vsed, and hee did therewith much good for paynes and aches.

Rec. Cera.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . xii.

Resina.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . viii.

Picis.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i. ss.

Olibani.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iiiii.

Resina pini. lib. i.

Adipis ceruini.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ii.

Croci.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ii.

Maceris.

Garophilorum, } ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ss.

Vini rub. lib. ii.

Misce, & fiat Emplastrum.

A good medicin for a pinne and a webbe  
in the eyes.

Re. Succorū Saluia rub.

Feniculi rub. &

Trifolii.

Mellis com. &

Ouorum album.

} ana, q. s.

Let all these be well beaten together, and reserue it to your  
vse,

Or this.

Rec. Mellis com.

Succi Semperuiui.

Aqua Ros.

} ana, q. s.

Then take tenne or twelue streines of new layd egges, of  
a white Hen as nere as you can, then let them be well bea-  
ten in a swete moxter, till they be vnited in manner of an  
oyntment, then let all these be beaten together, and a little  
relented, and reserue it to your vse: and sometimes you may  
adde to it Aqua celidonia & eufragia. q. s. This receit was  
giuen me for a secrete, of one I suppose to be a good oculist,  
and

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and some triall I haue had of late of these foresayd remedies, &c.

The white Mucilage plaster.

Rec. Cerussæ lib. v.

Lithargiri auri lib. ij.

Olei com. lib. viij.

Rad. althææ being clenfed and picked from the pith. m. iij.

Sem. lini & } ana. m. j.  
Fœnigræci contuf.

Aquæ q. s. And make hereof a Mucilage: then take of it lib. iij.

Misce, & fiat Emplastrum secundum artem.

An vnguent good for the Hemeroyds.

Rec. Vnguenti ros. ʒ. ij.

Vnguenti populeon com. ʒ. j. ss.

Vitellum oui. .j.

Opij ʒ. ss.

Misce.

Maister Keble.

A very good resolutiue Cerot.

Rec. Olei Liliacei.

Amigdal. dul.

Medul. cruris cerui.

Mucilag. sem. lini

Fœnigræci &

Althææ, ———

Ceræ q. s.

} ana. ʒ. ij. ss.

} ana. ʒ. j.

A mellilot plaster greatly vsed of the common Chirurgions.

Rec. Resinæ lib. viii.

Ceræ lib. ij.

Seui ouini lib. ss.  
 Succ meliloti lib. viij.  
 Vini rub. lib ij.

Misce, & fiat emplastrum.

Maister *Francis Rasius* Mundificatiue, the which he vsed here when he had the Earle of *Suffex* in cure, and he did sweare vnto me, it was his Fathers practise afore his time.

Mundifica-  
 tiuum.  
 Franciscus Ra-  
 sius.

Rec. Butyri rec. lib. ij.

Ceræ citrinæ

Resinæ

Resinæ pini

Picis Græc.

Viridis æris. ʒ. ss.

Misce.

} ana. lib. ss.

A plaster agaynst inueterat vlcers.

Franciscus Ra-  
 sius.

Rec. Emplastri de Cerussa optimè costi. lib. ss.

Mercurij extincti in aqua vitæ ʒ. iij.

Fiat Emplastrum bonæ constitutionis. secun. art.

A Liniment to ceasse payne, and cause sleepe, being applied vnto the temples.

Rec. Opij extracti cum aceto ros. ʒ. j.

Sem. Hyosciami albi ʒ. vj.

Nucis musc. ʒ. v. pul. subtiliss.

Vnguenti ros. ʒ. ij. ss.

Olei nucis musc. gut.

Fiat Linimentum.

A most



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A most pretious Oyle against all inflammations, and to cause sleepe also, and it will cease the paines of the Goute in any part of the body.

I. B.

Rec. Olei, com. lib. viij.  
 Vini albi. lib. ij.  
 Summitatum Hyosciami &  
 Sem. eius virid. lib. iij. fs.  
 Vermium terrestr. }  
 Gariophill. } ana. ʒ. iij.  
 Croci. ʒ. j.  
 Opii. ʒ. fs.

Let these be brused and mixed together, and let it stand so in the Sunne twelue daies, then boyle them to the consumption of the Wyne and the iuice: then straine it, and keepe it to your vse. But if you will make of this Oyle a liniment for wounds in the ioynts, and to cease payne, and for bruses, or any sharp and biting paine of virulent vlcers, then

Rec. Olei Prædic. ʒ. iiii.  
 Olei Hyperic. ʒ. i.  
 Olei Lumbricorum. ʒ. fs.  
 Gum. Elemni. ʒ. vi.  
 Terebinthina lota in lacte mulieris. ʒ. vii.  
 Misce.

Mixe all these together, and make it in forme of a liniment: and if you will haue it more thicker to the forme of an vnguent, adde thereto

Resina pini. }  
 Resina. } ana. ʒ. iij.  
 Vnguenti Ros. ʒ. vi.  
 Cera alba. ʒ. fs.  
 Misce.

A Plaster good to resolute knobs, and hard swellings.

N 2

Rec.

Plinij.

Rec. Terebinthinæ puriss. } ana. lib. i.  
Aphronitri.

Galbani. }  
Propolis. } ana. ℥. iiii.

Guttarum ammoniaci. ℥. viii.

Lixiuij. q. s.

Fiat Emplastrum secundum artem,

A Plaster for the hard swellings in womens  
Breasts.

Rec. Mellis despumati. ℥. ix.

Olei rosarum. ℥. vi.

Ceræ citrinæ. ℥. iiii.

Misce, secundum artem,

An Oyle for Convulsions, proceeding through wounds  
in the nerves, or otherwise,

I. B.

Rec. Olei com. lib. iiii,

Olei terebin. lib. i. ss.

Saluiæ. m. ii.

Florum Rorismarini, m. i. ss.

Vermium terrestrium preparat, ℥. iiii,

Euphorbij. ℥. iii.

Gum. Hederæ. ℥. iiii,

Radic. Brionia. ℥. i,

Iridis. ℥. ss.

Olibani. ℥. iii. ss.

Masticis.

Cinamomi. } ana. ℥. ij.

Cariophilorum.

Croci. ℥. i.

Vini maluatici, lib. ii.

Use the Sage with Rosemary flowers, and powder  
the rest that are to be powdered : mixe all together, and put  
them

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them into an earthen vessell well glazed, being close stoppt, and set them to macerate for tenne dayes in Horse dung, or in Balneo, according to arte, then boyle them to the consumption of the Wine, &c.

## Vnguentum pro Spasmo.

Rec. Axungia cerui.	}	ana. ℥. i.
Taxi.		
Vrsi.		
Olei Laurini. ℥. i. ss.	}	ana. ℥. ss.
Olei vulpini.		
Castorei.		
Terebinthinæ.		
Iuniperi.		
Lumbricorum.		
Vnguēt. Agrippæ.	}	ana. ℥. ii.
& Dialtheæ.		

Vnguentum  
pro Spasmo.

The Terebinthine washe in the water of Lylves, then take Euphorbij. ℥. i.

Cum modico ceræ fiat vnguentum.

These Oyles following are also very good for a convulsion comming by repletion and fulnesse.

Oleum Vulpinum.  
Oleum Laurinum.  
Oleum Rutaceum.  
Oleum Chamomillinum.  
Oleum Iuniperinum.  
Oleum Terebinthinæ.  
Oleum Benedictum.  
Oleum Philosophorum.

These vnguents and Oyles do partly warme, attenuate, and dissolue cold and glutinous humors, that often followe sharpe sicknesse: which perillous accident commeth, by reason the sinewes is offended and hurt, which doth



torment the patient, as I haue scene in woundes made with Gunshot, and also in the cutting and pricking of them, by reason of repletion, and vehement paine, that draweth matter to the part affected, the which matter, Vigo noteth vnto vs, is sometimes conuayed to the brayne, by the sinewes, and when the brayne feeleth the matter, it driueth it backe againe: by which expulsion, the sinewes are filled with the aforesaid matter, and so are inobedient vnto their accustomed mouings. For the appeasing of these paynes, you shall finde great pleasure in the foresayd vnguents and Oyles, wherewith you shall rub and chafe well the spondles of the backe, shoulders and necke, and it is good to couer the necke with wooll, dipped in the sayd Oyles. As touching diet, glisters, &c. I leaue it vnto the learned in Physick and Chirurgerie, and so I will end this short obseruation, onely I will deliuer you the signes and notes of a conuulsion, which is, sayth Tagaltius, a dull and difficult motion of the members, stretching of the neck, a drawing of the lips, as though the patient would laugh, a straightnes of the iawes, teeth, and throte, a peruertering, & wryping of the eyes, & also of the whole face.

I. B.

A digestiue to remoue aschars,

Rec. Terebinthinæ. ℥. iiii.

Vitell. ouorum num. ii.

Mel. Ros. ℥. ss.

Olei Liliacei, &amp;

Amigdalarum dulc.

Pingued. caprin.

Butiri rec. ℥. i.

Fiat, &amp;c.

} ana. ℥. i. ss.

Vnguentum nutritium.

Rec. Olei Ros. lib. i.

Aceti. lib. ss.

Lithargiri. ℥. iii. or ℥. iiii.

Misce, fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

Master Good-  
roule.

Arceus

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Arceus Balme or Liniment digestiue for  
wounds in the head,

Arceus.

Rec. Gummi Elemni }  
Terebinthinæ abietinæ } ana. ʒ. j. ss.

Sepi castrati, antiqui &  
Liquefacti ʒ. ij.

Pinguedinis porcine antiquæ  
Liquefactæ ʒ. j.

Misce, & fiat Linimentum.

Emplastrum de Gum. Elemni, for wounds  
of the head,

Arceus.

Rec. Gummi Elemni. ʒ. iij.

Resinæ pini purissimæ.

Gummi Hammoniacki

Gummi Hederæ.

Ceræ

Terebinthinæ ʒ. iij. ss.

Olei ros. ʒ. i. ss.

} ana. ʒ. ij.

Let al these boyle together, except the Gum Ammoniack,  
with one cuppe and a halfe of odoriferous wine, vnto the con-  
suming thereof, adde in the end the Ammoniack dissolved in  
Vineger, and pour Gum Hederæ finely powdered: and being  
sufficiently boyled: let it be wrought vp in Wine and aqua  
vitæ, and so make it vp in roules, &c.

A plaster of Betony for wounds of the head.

Vigo.

Rec. Terebinthinæ claræ lib. j. ss.

Ceræ albæ ʒ. v.

Resinæ pini ʒ. vj. ss.

Make hereof an Emplaster according to arte, which being  
done,

done, let it bee laboured in white vinegar, in the which it must be infused sixe daies, adding thereto two parts of the iuyce of Betony, and one part of the iuyce of Nerueine, so let it lye till it bee thoroughly steeped, then let it bee melted, and infuse it in the like quantitie of vinegar, and other iuyces for other sixe daies: then let it be molten agayn and laboured with womens milke, and so make it by and reserue it to your vse, &c.

Another singular plaister for wounds  
in the head,

A plaister for  
wounds in  
the head.  
Vigo.

Rec. Olei Rosati, Omphacini } ana. ʒ. ij.  
& Completi.

Olei Mastichini } ana. ʒ. j.  
Olei Myrtini }

Pinguedinis Hircini. ʒ. j. ss.

Succi Betonicæ ʒ. j.

Let them all boyle together to the consuming of the iuyce,  
then let them be strayned, after adding thereto

Masticis ʒ. x.

Gummi Elemni ʒ. vj.

Terebinthinæ ʒ. ii. ss.

Cera alba q. s.

Then let them boyle agayne at the fire a little, and so make a plaister according to arte. This oyle Omphacinum afoze spoken of, is meant the oyle made of vnripen Oliues. And the oyle that is called Completi, is that oyle which is made of the full ripen Oliues.

Arceus Liniment for wounds in the head, that doth  
digest, mundifie, and incorne,

Rec. Terebinthinæ claræ } ana. ʒ. i. ss.  
Emplastri gummi Elemni. }

Pinguedinis castrati. ʒ. ij.

Pingue-



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Pinguedinis porcine antiquæ ʒ.ij.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

## Vnguentum Mundificatium.

Rec. Vnguenti aurei ʒ. i.

Quercetani.

Terebinthinæ }  
Mellis Rosati. } ana. ʒ. ss.

Farinæ fabarum ʒ. ij.

Boracis ʒ. j.

Pulueris præcipitat. ʒ. iii.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum.

## Vnguentum incarnatiuum Regis Angliæ.

Rec. Ceræ albæ }  
Resinæ } ana. ʒ. iii.

Rex Angliæ.

Terebinthinæ lotæ ʒ. i.

Thuris }  
Masticis } ana ʒ. ss.

Olei ʒ. iii.

Misce, & fiat vnguentum.

A drying water good to skinne vp an vlcer that  
is hard to be cicatrized.

I. B.

Rec. Aquæ ros. lib. ij.

Lapidis Hematites }  
Alluminis } ana. ʒ. ss.  
Cinabrij }

Mercurij sublimat. ʒ. j.

Sanguinis Draconis } ana. ʒ. ss.  
Boli armoniaci }

O

Masticis

## To all the young

Masticis }  
 Thuris } ana. ℥.ij.  
 Sarcocollæ }

Misce in Balneo Mariæ.

A Cataplasme to suppurate.

Andernacus.

Rec. Farinæ triticeæ, }  
 Farinæ fabarum } ana. ℥.i.

Farinæ sem. lini }  
 Farinæ fenigraci } ana. ℥.vi.

Ficuum contusarum ℥.i. ss.

Axungia veteris ℥.ii.

Croci. ℥.i.

Vitellorum ouorum nu.ii.

Fiat Cataplasma. Andernacus.

Vnguentum Viride Andromachi.

Mundificatum.

Rec. Resinæ pini lib.ii.

Ceræ lib.i. ss.

Olei com. ℥.viii.

Eruginis æris. ℥.iii.

Relent your Oyle, Rosin, and Tallow at a gentle fire of coales, and at last adde to your Erug. in fine powder.

Now it followeth that I speake of the order and reason of diet, which the patient wounded ought to obserue, according as *Tagalins* and *Guido*, with other excellent men, have published and set downe for all vs to follow which practise Chirurgery, for the comfort & health of the sicke and wounded patients,

**I**n the first seauen dayes, his diet must be thin and slender, enclined to cold and moistnesse, specially, if the patient be yong and full bodied.

Now

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You shall forbid Wyne to all wounded persons, chiefly if he haue a ffeuer, and incline to an Inflammation.

Let them abstayne from all fleshy that is hard and tough, and from great Fishes, that engender euill iuice, from new and vneleuened bread, euill made and baked.

Also it is good to reſtrayne all cheeſe, and chiefly that which is old and ſalt: from Fruites, almoſt of all ſorts, from Garlick, Onyons, all ſharpe and ſalt things, and let him not taſte any kinde of hote Spices.

They may vſe Partridges, Bullets, and Birds that haunt the woods: let them haue ptiſanes of barley, and Almond Milke, and vſe potage made with fleſh of Veale, ſimple, or prepared with Egges.

Let him haue Lettice, Purſlane, Borage, Bugloſſe, Spiuage, and ſuch like hearbes in his brothes.

His drinke ſhall be water boyled, wherein is ſoked houſhold bread, ſuch as hath ſome part of bryanne in it, commonly called browne bread, or in ſtead of the ſayd water, let him drinke a ptiſane of Barley: or if he be weake, or old, then let him drinke tarte and ſtiptike Wine, delayed with plentie of water and ſugar.

His Supper muſt be but ſhort, yet nourishing.

It is good to vſe light and gentle rubbing or chafing the parts ſomewhat farre off from the wounded part.

Let him be quiet, for quietneſſe is their chiefe medicine, and ſtirring and walking contrarie, eſpecially, if they be wounded in the lower parts of the bodie.



It is necessarie altogether to abstaine from the vse of carnall copulation.

And also to shunne ire, contention, anger, wꝛath, and all vehement motions of the minde.

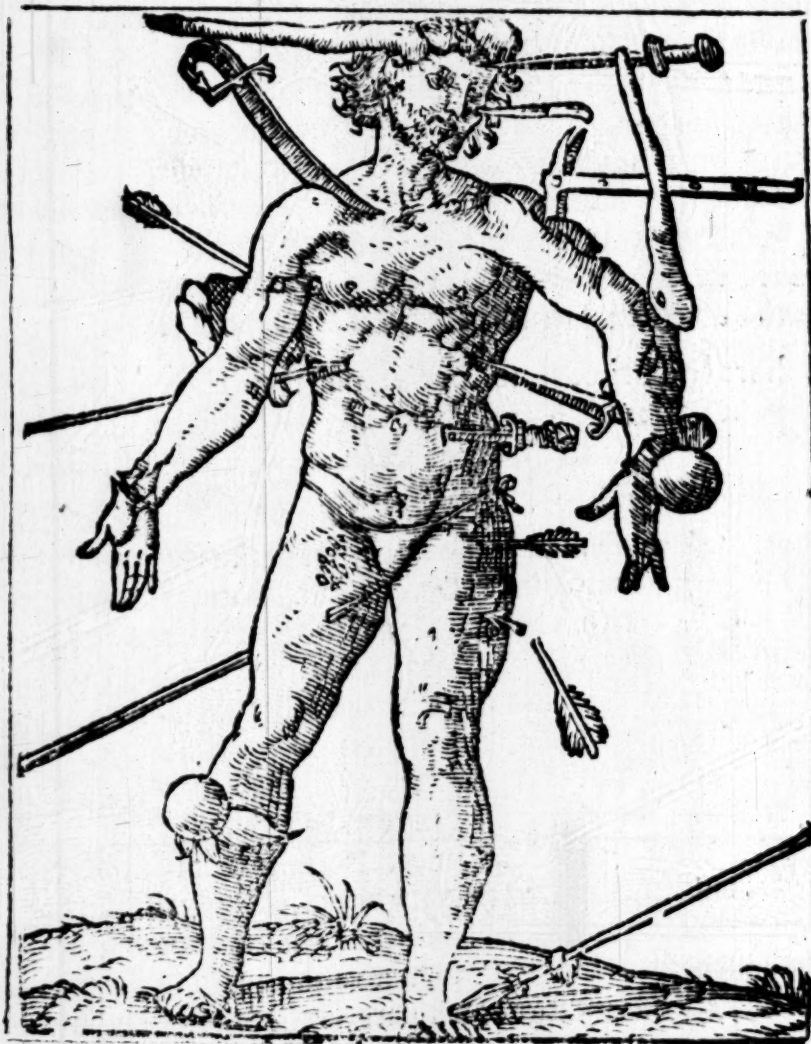
After the seauen dayes, when the patient seemeth to be sure and safe from inflammation, and all other euill accidents, then let him vse a more plentifull dyet, and by little and little let him returne to his former custome, and then vse some Wine, but meeke and gentle, and let him eate such flesh as do engender good blood, and be a mayntayner of nature, and heate, and moysture, and the strength of the body, such as are the flesh of Hennes, Capons, and Mutton, especially the Mutton of Weathers. And this dyet is necessary and commodious to wounded men, because it maintaineth the naturall habit of the body, and doth not moue or stirre by fevers, inflammations, nor fluxes. And to this dyet, saith Tagaltius, doth all the best Physitions and Surgeons agree, as Galen, Hali, Rasis, Auicenn, Brunus, Lanfrancus, and Guilielmus de Saliceto. Yet Theodoricus, and Hentricus (sayth Tagaltius) are of a contrary opinion, for they would haue Wine, and a hote dyet to be giuen, and vsed immediatly upon the wound receiued: for (say they) the weakenes of the faculties of the wounded person, is by and by to be strengthened and confirmed, and that by the drincking of Wine, whose sentence and iudgement, is repugnant to reason, as Galen 1. lib. Aphorif. 4. sayth. It chanceth but seldome in sicknesses, that we should studie to restore the strength of the body, more then it may receiue, for in so doing, we shall increase and mayntayne the sicknesse: so that it appeareth by Galens words, that we must not alwayes haste to increase the strength, but it is sufficient sometimes to conserue, and mayntaine the same, so that, from the first time that the wound is receiued, to the seauenth day, in the which time, inflammations vse to come. Let the vse of drincking Wine be altogether forbidden, vnlesse through fluxe of blood, the strength

strength be altogether infebled. Celsus sayth, ye may refresh the patient a little with Wine, but otherwise, it is an enemy to woundes. After the seauenth day, if nothing do let, you may vse Wine delayed with water: for if the wounde remaine without accidents till then, it is commonly afterward in safetie, therefore nothing I say heerein can be more necessarie for a yong practiser in Surgery, then to endeouour himselfe to knowe befoze what euill will follow, and to learne how to pꝛeuent and resist the same. And thus much as concerning dyeting of your patient, which is very necessary as I say for all those Surgeons which trauaile great and long voyages by sea, as also in the warres by land, &c. which can not haue alwayes Physicians at their elbowes to counsell them, but it were very good, I know, if they had: but where no such helps are to be found, I iudged it not amisse heere to admonish and set downe this foresayde order of dieting of your patients, first of all collected for our comfort and helpe, by those excellent learned men heere afoze spoken of, &c.

A short and briefe note for the maner of the purging of your patients being at the Sea, or in such like places where the counsell of the learned Phisicion or Chirurgion is not to be had,

**Y**e shall vnderstand, if the patient wounded, bee bound in his bellie, and not laxatiue; for remedie thereof you may vse a Clister, or Suppositorie, or els giue the patient Calsia, or Māna, or some such gentle purging medicine. But if he bee of euill complexion or habit, his bodie being replenished with euill iuyce, or if the wound bee greuous and great, yea though his bodie were pure and cleane, yet those gentle purgings will not then suffice, but we must vse stronger medicines: so that there are two principall obseruations in purging of the patients in such wounds: the greatnesse of the grieve, and the aboundance of the euill iuyce. But if the wound consist in the vpper part of the bodie, then to purge downward, is the counsell of the lear-

ned: and if the wound be in the lower parts of the body, to stay the fluxe of humors from flowing thither, it is meete and convenient to withdrawe the same by purging or by vomit; which is to bee done with great discretion. Thus much I haue thought not amisse to note for generall obseruations herein, and such as I haue followed in myne owne cures, partly by my owne endeuour, and partly directed and ratified by the iudgements and informations in times past of diuers learned Physicians and Chirurgions.



Necessarie



Necessarie medicines and Instruments, good for young practizers of Chirurgerie to bee furnished with which followe the warres either by Sea or land,

**I**t is truly sayd, there is no coyne so currant, but hath in it some counterfeits, which maketh it suspicious: so is there no arte so sincere, no profession so good, but hath also some counterfeits which breedeth it disgrace. And none so much, I suppose, as ther is some in these daies, which take vpon the titles or names of farre traueiling or wandring Chirurgions, & such like, which with corruption of conscience, being voyde of the good graces of God, and true knowledge in this noble arte, either in reason, iudgement, or experience, being likewise utterly unfurnished of all good methode or yet good medicines, vntlesse it be some such stuffe which a man would scarce lay to a gald horse back, with other furniture correspondent to the same, neither being able to performe any good cure they take in hand, no more then they are able with one puffe of winde to turne about a Millstone. All which is a plaine demonstration of their great ouersight in Chirurgerie, as by their cures at their comming home, is a speciall token of their vilde ignorance. And therefore very hardly are such able to declare or fozetell the ende of their cures, but rashly do promise that which they cannot performe, and so bring themselves in the ende to ignominie and shame, and this worthe arte vnto great discredit. I haue therefore, as I haue many times sayd, for the benefit of young practizers of the Arte, heere collected out of Iosephus Quiristanus and good Vigo, with diuers others, speciall medicines and necessarie Instruments, wherevnto I haue added somewhat of myne owne collection, very needfull and necessarie for all young practizers of Chirurgerie to bee furnished with, which followe and serue in the warres by land, or at seas in shippes, vnto whom I wish most happie successe in all their cures, as I wish vnto my owne: as knoweth God, who seeth the secrets of all mens hearts, which guide you all with

Many good Ships are as it were become cages for such vncleane birds the more is the pitie.

his outstretched arme , and blesse you also with his holie  
hand. Amen.

Iosephus  
Quercetanus.

Suppuratiues, or Maturatiues.

Vnguentum Basilicon vtrumque.

Vnguentum Macedonicum.

Tetrapharmacum.

Vnguentum resumptiuum.

The Emplaister of Mucilages , which may be  
dissolued with Oyle Oliue, if neede require.

Mundifying or cleansing Medicines.

Vnguentum diapompholygos Nicolai.

Vnguentum viride andromachi.

Emplastrum Diuinum dissolued in Oyle of  
Roses.

Vnguentum Apostolicum Auicennæ.

Vnguentum Egyptiacum Auicennæ.

Incarnatiues, or Regeneratiues.

Vnguentum Aureum.

Vnguentum ceras. Mesuz vtrumque.

Emplastrum de gratia Dei, & de farina.

Desiccatiues or drying Medicines.

Vnguentum de minio.

Vnguentum desiccatiuum rub.

Emplastrum de cerussa.

Vnguents for burnings with Gunpowder.

Vnguentum fuscum Nicolai.

Vnguentum de calce viu.

Vnguentum Magistrale , of the Physitions of  
Florence, described by Weckerus. Medicines,

to repell and keepe backe.

Vnguentum de bolo communi.

Vnguentum rosarum Mesues, &c.

Also Vnguentum pro vitionibus, after *Paracelsus*, which *Paracelsus* was greatly commended to me by a Physician and Surgeon of good account, but as yet I haue not proued it.

Rec. Butyri. lib. j.

Olei nucum. }  
Seui ceruini. } ana. lib. ss.

Medullæ tauri. ℥. iiij.

Let this be melted at the fire, then put it into the water of Nymphææ, three quarters of a pinte, and so make hereof an Unguent according to Arte, let the part affected bee anointed herewith, till the payne be ceased, and the wound cured.

Of Syrups these be conuenient.

Vigo.

Acetosus simplex.

A Syrupe of the iuyce of Endiue, or

De duabus radicibus, without vineger.

Mell rosarum in small quantitie.

Of waters these shall suffice,

Water of Endiue,

Hops.

Borage.

Wormewood.

Fumitory.

} ana. q. s.

Of Electuaries, these they shall haue with them.

Diaphænicon.

Elec. de succo rosarum, after Mesue  
and Diacatholicon.

Also Cassia.

Pilles they must haue.

P

Pillulæ



## To all the young

Pillulæ Hieræ cum agarico.

Pillulæ de fumo terræ, the greater and the lesse.

Against the disease Ophthalmia, they must haue

Aqua Rosacea.

And a sief without Opium.

Oleum Rosaceum.

Myrtillorum.

Chamomillinum.

Oleum Omphacinum,

And it is conuenient that they haue with them

Farinæ, { Fabarum,  
 { Orobi.  
 { Lini.  
 { Fœnugreci.  
 { and Aqua vitæ.

Clowa

Farinæ, { Hordei.  
 { Lupinorum,  
 { Tritici.

## Emplasters.

Emp. de speciebus.

Emp. Diachalciteos.

Emp. Cum Gummis.

Emp. Stricticum Paracelsi.

Emp. Hyoscyami Lutei, of my inuention.

Emp. Cumini, good for cold and windie swellings.

Emp. Flos vnguentorum.

Emp. de minio.

## Vnguents, &amp;c.

Vnguentum Dialthææ.

Vnguentum Album Rasis.

Vnguentum de peto of my inuention.

Arcens

# Practizers in Chirurgerie. 91

Arceus Liniment for wounds in the head, and his  
plaster for the same.

Also Vnguentum pro Spasmo.

Balsamum Artificiale.

Oleum Hyperic. cum Gummis.

Oleum Catulorum.

Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oleum Ouorum.

Oleum Scorpionis.

Oleum Amygdalarum dul.

Butyrum Recens.

A Lotion for sore mouthes, good for such as haue the Scor-  
buto, as at Sea and other places I haue seene: for the per-  
fect cure of it, I referre you to Wyerus, which booke Pai-  
ster Hulton hath of late translated into English.

Mythridatum, or fine Venice Triacle, Spermaceti, french  
Barley, Licoris, and Anniseedes, very necessary to make  
Barley water, and Potus Antiochia for wounds in the  
bodie, &c.

For Cataplasmes.

Flores	{	Ros. in pul.	{	in pul.
		Chamomil.		
		Melilot.		
		Rad. Altheæ in pulu,		

To rebate spongiuous flesh, &c.

Mercury Præcipitat.

Mercury sublimat.

Allumen roch.

Vitriolum. Acetum.

Also

Egges.

Towe.

Splints for fractured bones.

Tape to binde,

## To all the young

Cupping or boxing glasses.  
 A Chafingdish of Copper, Brasse, or Iron.  
 A Morter, and a Pestell.  
 Blood Porrengers,

Powders to restraine great fluxes of blood.

Galens Powder.  
 Gales Powder.  
 Or my Powder may suffice.

Small and long waxe Candles made of Tinne, Leade,  
 Siluer, or Wood, &c.

A sharpe Sawe.  
 A Catlin.  
 An Incision knife.

Needles two or three, some of eight, tenne, or thirteene  
 inches in length, hauing a decent eye in it, guttered like a  
 Spanish needle, fit to drawe a flamula, or peece of fine Lawne  
 or linnen cloath through a member that is wounded, &c.

Small buttons, or cauterising yrons, meet to stay the fluxe  
 of an arterie or veyne, if great necessitie do so require.

A Trepan.  
 A head Sawe.  
 An Eleuatorie.

A Dilatorium to open a wound, that a Darthead, Arrow-  
 head, or bullet, may the better be taken out, with a

Rostrum Coruinum, or Rauens bill, or with a  
 Rostrum Anatinum, or Ducks bill, or with a  
 Rostrum Gruinum, fashioned like a Storcks bill, or  
 Cranes bill.

There bee in vse of these two sorts, one bowing, and the o-  
 ther straight.

A Speculum oris, for the mouth.  
 A Syringe,



As for stitching quills, and other instruments that a Surgeon ought alwaies to carrie about him, I leaue vnspoken of. There are also many other Instruments I knowe, which are in vse, but these may suffice for young practizers of the Arte, and vnto men of great knowledge and experience it is needlesse for me to nominate the rest.

A necessarie note or obseruation for the cure of one Maister *Buckland*, dwelling (as he sayd) at the signe of the George at Reading, a towne in Barkshire, he receiued a puncture or pricke into the sinewe or nerue of his right arme, by a most impudent and ignorant bloud-letter, which did pricke the sinewe in stead of the liuer veyne,



His Maister *Buckland* hauing a full and plethorick bodie, and therevpon enclined to sickness, made his iourney vnto London, only to take phisicke, which he did by the counsell of Maister Doctor *Symons*, who was in times past one of his olde acquaintance. After his bodie was well prepared and purged, his Physition prescribed him farther remedie by a bill, and amongst other things, that the patient should be let blood to the value of eight ounces of the liuer veyne, appoynting him thereunto also a Surgeon dwelling in this Citie, called Maister *Morland*: but (as he sayd) fortune owing him dispite, by chaunce that Chirurgion was not at home, being called otherwise about some speciall cures, and therefore it was sayd his comming home to be vncertaine. With that a friend of Maister *Buckland* that did come to visite him, and after speeches had, vnderstanding that he wanted one to let him blood, sayd: If it please you I will send for one that I do partly knowe, not only to bee a good Surgeon, but for letting of blood, and drawing of a tooth, he is supposed to be as skilfull as any man in this towne. Now such a one (sayd he) that can so well let blood, I would wil-

## To all the young

singly heare, and if it will please you, I will send my man for him in your name. In fine, a bad thing was easie to finde, for he was presently brought. Then Maister Buckland (as you haue heard) being the sicke patient, deliuered vnto this bloud-  
 letter the Phisitions bill, which was written in English; but he answered and sayd, Truly I can neither write nor reade: neuerthelesse, doubt you of nothing, but I can and will do it as well as any man whatsoever, I dare make that comparison (quoth he) so the patient did reade the bill vnto him, which did signifie that there should bee eight ounces of bloud, taken from the liuer veyne on the right arme. O the liuer veyne sir (sayd he) I knowe it as well as all the Phisitions and Surgeons in this towne: and so without any longer detracting of time, he went about his busines, and did so be rubbe and chafe his arme, as though he had bene labouring about his horse heeles, and then bound it vp after his owne fashion. All which being accomplished, in the twinkling of an eye, or turning of a hand, this toothdrawer, or bloudletter (as he called him) did without all regard or skill, vnadvisedly ouershot himselfe, and did thrust the sicke patient into the sinew in stead of the liuer veyne. Then presently by the reason of the great sensibilitie and feeling of the prickt sinew, he fainted, or sounded downe right, and much ado they had to keepe life in him: so they gaue him presently to drinke Aqua vita, &c. And were further constrained to burne a card, being foulded vp round, and offered the smoke thereof vp into his nosegayles. This done, he was layd vpon his bed, then all those that were about the sicke patient, did begin to finde great fault with his basenes and want of skill, and condemned his handie worke. Well (sayd he) I pray you be patient, the matter truly is as much as nothing, for I haue had diuers that haue saynted thus, and yet were presently well againe: but the fault that I haue committed, I will confesse, was, for that the Orifice was made too little, and in very deede the only cause was in himselfe, for that he did not hould still his arme, as he should haue done. Then one of the standers by answered, a blind shift is better then

Ignorance engendereth error.

The more the worse.

## Practizers of Chirurgerie.

then none at all, you might as well haue sayd, he had eaten his horse because his saddle lieth vnder his bed. Well (sayd he) you speake merily, I knowe that saying hath been vsed long, as an old iest, but I pray you al be contented and I will make him well againe vpon my credite within twise foure & twentie houres. To be short, his words were but winde, for within that time and space he had most of those accidents which foretellerth death, for the wound did receiue or entertaine many humors, with extreame paine, inflammation, a feauer shivering, raving, and oftentimes conuulsions. Then they counselled together and determined to stay no longer vpon this foolish toothdrawer his vaine promises: for which cause they sent for Maister Doctor Symons, and after his comming it was straunge vnto him to see such a sodaine alteration, demanded of them what the cause might be: Then briefly they deliuered vnto him all the euill that had happened, and the causer thereof. In the meane time, I was also sent for: but heere omitting other speeches had, I requested of them, that without any detracting of time I might see the hurt: so without tarrying I did lay all naked and bare, where I found the patient to haue those euill symptomes befoze rehearsed, and nature also weakened. Then Maister Doctor Symons called for the fellow that had dyest him. Here I am (quoth he) You haue not been circumspect in all things which concerne the methodicall perfection of this your handie worke. I will aunswere what I haue done (quoth he) Then sayd he vnto him, what reason had you not only to commit a merueilous oversight in pricking of the sinewe, but also almost as foule a fault in stopping or closing vp of the Orifice of the wound, or picke of the sinewe, which now by your unskilfulness is hidden vnder the skinne, which at the very first you ought with all your industrie and diligence to haue kept open. Well (sayd he) I haue applied thereunto those medicines which cannot be bettered, and are by me well approued to be good, either for pricks or cuts of tendons, sinewes, or veynes, but yet did I neuer see accidents thus secretly steale into a wound. I pray you (said I) what be  
your



## To all the young

your medicines or remedies y<sup>e</sup> you haue vsed which are so good and haue so euill successe. I tell you (sayd he) they are no beggerly medicines, but the best I could buy for my monie: The one is Gracia dei, and the other is an Indian Balme, which I know is good, for well I wote it cost me two shillings and six pence the ounce at the first hand. Your remedies (sayd I) may be profitable as they are vsed, although not for such pricks of sinewes. What is your reason I pray you (sayd he) I neuer heard any man say so but you. Marie (quoth I) because at the beginning of all such pricks, you ought not to vse neither conglutinatiues, nor incarnatiues, vntill the wound be past all daunger, and then such medicines which haue proprietie to incarne, and to couer the sinewe with flesh, may safely be vsed: neither are such wounds restozed again by Balmes, according to the first intention, but only in fleshy parts. But this shifting fellowe answered & said: You make here a greater sturre before the patient and his friends, then there is cause. And what though he bee a little faint, he shall bee well agayne by Gods grace, if he will bee ruled by me but a little while, and I will stand to it for all your talke, it is but a small pricke only in the skinne. But admit the sinewe were cleane cut asunder, which is, I suppose, a more worse and daungerous thing then the pricke of a sinewe: and yet (sayd he) without comparison or praise to my selfe I speake it, and without all this busines, I haue cured them when I haue had no such ouerseers or counsellors, but my selfe alone. Why (sayd I) do you not thinke that a pricke in the sinewe is more daungerous then that sinewe which is cleane cut asunder. No (sayd he) you shall neuer make me beleue that a prick by a small poynted thing, as is a launcet, or a needle, can be so daungerous, as that which is cut asunder by a razour, knife, or other sharpe weapons. Now truely (sayd I) I may well credite you in god sooth that you can neither write nor reade, neither yet haue any good experience: for if you had, you would neuer thus besot your selfe with such rude iudgements and fond opinions: but you are partly to be excused, for you haue moe fellowes, whose know-  
ledge

## Practizers in Chirurgerie.

ledge and skill is correspondent with yours, as directly as the sheepe doth followe the Ramme. Then he did begin to open the gates of infamie (as is the manner of such mischieuous miscreants) but most specially against a reuerend and skilfull Chirurgion of this Citie of London, shamefully charging him that he had spoyled a Gentlewoman in the countrie, who hauing (as this slanderer sayd) but a little pricke with a needle only in the skinne, and was in the ioynt of her fore finger of her right hand, and by that small pricke in the skinne, she lost the vse of that finger, which cure (quoth he) hath vtterly discredited him both with the Gentlewoman and her friends. I answered him and sayd: That might haue been any other mans case, and I told him that my selfe had knowne the like successe to happen in the cure of men of good knowledge, experience, and iudgement: and yet, in myne opinion, no fault nor erroꝝ at all committed by them touching the method or manner of cure. Well (said he) speake what you please, I do know the pricke with a needle in the skinne is nothing so daungerous, as you make it, in any bodie whatsoever. But it is sayd to be the manner of all you, to hide and excuse one anothers fault, and to speake against such as I am, because I am a stranger vnto you, and none of your companie, and therefore I am despised, and my medicines dispraised. Why (sayd I) euery honest man and faithfull true Artiste that is diligent in studie, and by his studying attayneth to knowledge and skill, and being examined, approued, and allowed, and a man that feareth God, and endeouureth to the vttermost of his power and skill to discharge his duetie which is committed to his charge, according vnto those graces and gifts which God of his great goodnes hath indued him with: such men are our brethren and of our companie, where soeuer he dwell or abide: but contrariwise, deceiuers, intruders, and shifters, as you are, which without either reason or skill, do abuse the arte and spoyle the people, we exclude such persons cleane from vs, and do account you all but as a sort of Caterpillers in the countrie and Common wealth. Then I proceeded to his former speeches

He hath more  
fellows that  
will poynt at  
other mens  
faults, and forget  
their owne.

# To all the young

Reasons according to his rudenes.

Note that cold things bee enemies vnto the sinewes.

Clowes.

ches as touching the pricke of a needle in the skinne, and I sayd vnto him: sith you will not beleue me that such prickes are dangerous, I will shew you what Tagaultius saith being a learned man, and of great account in Philosophie and Chirurgie, he also citing Galen in the sixth booke of his method, whose words in effect are these. Imagine (sayth he) one come vnto vs, who hath but only a prick in the skinne with a needle, that man for the good disposition of his bodie may easely bee cured, and to followe his accustomed busines, hauing the part naked and bare, and without any medicine at all, and yet receiue no hurt: but if he haue a full and plethorike bodie, or a bodie of an ill constitution, called Cachochymia, in such a bodie the pricke of a needle in the skinne is hard to bee cured. Then this counterseyt aunswered agayne, I care neither for Galen nor the other man you speake of (meaning Tagaultius) For (sayd he) I haue done as good cures as the best of them both, and yet I heare they were a couple of good workemen. Then sayd Maister Doctor: I am ashamed of thy impudencie and boldnes, and for that cause did sharply repprehend him: So he was commaunded to auoyd the place and presence of the patient. Then with vnseemly speeches, which are not meet to be spoken of in this place, he departed, &c. And now I will come vnto the cure of the sayd puncture or pricke of the sinew: but first you shall vnderstand, that the matter was so stopped in, that it could not by any meanes conueniently breathe out, and therefore I did open the skinne by incision directly vpon the pricke of the sinewe, which I made of a sufficient length, that the matter which was stopped in did the more freely and easely issue out: and that matter which did continually flowe forth was somewhat cleere, thinne, and glutinous, like as though it had been a slime, or muscilage: then I applyed vpon the sayd puncture to mitigate the payne these Oyles following, made first actually hot, which I bled continually vntill the fozenamed accidents were remoued and taken away.

Rec. Oleorum Chamomeli } ana. ʒ. ss,  
& Lumbricorum.

Olei



# Practizers in Chirurgerie.

Olei Euphorbij. ʒ. j. ss.  
 Olei ex vitellis ouorum, ʒ. ij.  
 Aquaz vitæ. q. s.  
 Misce.

Since the time of this cure, I found the like profite for appeasing of paynes in the cure of a woman, which also was prickt into the sinewe, unto whom I vsed these Oyles following, in the same order as the other afoze rehearsed.

Rec. Olei Terebinthinæ  
 Olei Rosarum.  
 Olei Lumbricorum.  
 Olei vitellorum ouorum. } ana. ʒ. iij.  
 Misce.

After I had (actually hot) applyed the aforesayd Oyles, then I ministred therewithall, for moze securitie and speedie helpe to appease the paynes, this woorthie remedie, which is of Vigo his description.

Rec. Medulla panis, & Lactis vaccini confecti cum O- Vigo.  
 leis Rosarum, & Chamomeli cum vitellis ouorum, & cum  
 Croco. ana. q. s.

Boyle all these together vnto the thicknes of a plaister, the which I applyed warme vpon the sayd puncture. Also vpon this medicament of Vigo, and likewise round about the whole member, where any payne or inflammation was, this excellent Cataplasme of Valeriola.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum  
 Hordei.  
 Lentium.  
 Lupinorum. } ana. ʒ. iij. Valeriola.  
 Farinæ Seminislini. } ana. ʒ. ij.  
 Fœnugreci.

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Farinæ Orobi, ʒ. j.

Croci ʒ. ij.

Bulliant farinæ cum aceto & mellis paruo.

Fiat Cataplasma.

Also I haue vsed this following in the like cure done of late, as I haue declared, with great profite and ease vnto the patient, &c.

Rec. Radic. althææ

Farinæ Hordei

Farinæ fabarum

Farinæ lentium

} ana. q. s.

Wecker.

Coquantur cum sapa; vel lixiuio. Thereunto you shall adde

Olei Rosarum

Olei Chamamelini &

Olei Anethini

Also

Terebinthinæ &

Croci parum.

} ana. q. s.

Misce, & fiat Emplastrum.

I haue thought it not amisse here to giue to vnderstand, that Guido doth admonish vs, not to vse at all those pultices, or hot waters which are wont to cure inflammations, for that such remedies in this cure, do rather putrifie and waste away the sinewes, &c. And such the chiefest thing in curing wounds of the sinewes, is to appease the payne, therefore I haue thought it good here to set forth such chosen medicines, as my selfe haue approued, for the better directing of those young students, which haue not been practised in the like manner of curing. Moreover, whereas Guido with others doth wisely declare, that conuulsions are euill, and for the most part incurable, as it is most certaine and true, yet it so pleased God by these remedies hereafter nominated, he was in a reasonable time and space quite deliuered of that euill accident, by annoynting

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annoynting morning and evening all the hinder partes of his necke, and both his shoulder blades, and downe all the spine of his backe, euen vnto his hippes with this Unguent.

Rec. Olei Castorei ʒ. j.  
 Olei Iuniperi. ʒ. ss.  
 Olei Lilliorum & } ana. ʒ. vj.  
 Olei Vulpini. }  
 Misce.

This being accomplished, as is befoze declared, then I proceeded from time to time vntill the finishing of this cure, the which was done in the ende with that most excellent Balme, that is supposed to bee of Maister Halles description, late of Maydstone, which is now extant in this booke, with the which also I vsed this Unguent following.

Rec. Cerz. ʒ. v.  
 Resinz quar. j.  
 Terebinthinz lib. j.  
 Mellis. quar. ss.

Vnguentum  
 aureum He-  
 ben.  
 Mesue.

Masticis  
 Thuris.  
 Sarcocollz.  
 Myrrhaz.  
 Aloes.  
 Croci. } ana. ʒ. ij.

Fiat Vnguentum.

This approued Unguent, and the aforesayd Balme together, brought very speedely flesh vpon the hurt sinew: and hauing left the vse of the Cataplasme, afoze spoken of, then I did wrap the whole mēber round about cum Emplastro Diachalciteos, dissolved in Oleo Rosarū, & Lumbricorū: which did greatly strengthen the weake member. And thus by Gods helpe by this manner of method he was restored againe to his



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former health of the part wounded . And here I finish this short note or obseruation , the which I do most hartely desire all young students to take in good part, and to accept of this vntill it shall please some learneer man of greater giftes and iudgement to publish a more profitable worke: the which hartely I wish, as knoweth God, who direct both you and me in all lawfull proceedings and practises in the arte.

The cure of a certaine straunger which was wounded or thrust through his thigh with a Rapier , by one of his owne countrymen, being combatting and fighting together. The cure thereof was somewhat hard and difficult, by reason he was further touched with the french disease before he receiued his wound, &c.

**I**mmediatly after hee had receiued his wound or thrust through his thigh, I was sent for vnto this cure, the patient lying at a straungers house in the Crouched Friers: ye shall vnderstand he had a very strong, fat, and corpulent bodie, and so a very bigge thigh, he was a man about thirtie yeeres of age: all which being considered, concerning the state and strength of his bodie, and the greatnes of the place wounded: then for the cure thereof I did ordayne a flamura made of fine Lawne, the which dipped in Oleo Hypericonis cum gummis, and with a needle made of Whales bone, fit for such purposes, I did drawe the sayd flamura into the wound, and I did leaue both the ends thereof hanging forth at the Orifices of this wound, putting also a small tent in the dependant or lowest part of the wound, and the largest Orifice which was at the inside of his thigh, and there it did rest for the space of two daies, applying also thereto for the staying of the bloud Galen his pouder, and aboue the wound I layd a very good defensiu: after I did bolster and roule it by according as arte did leade me. The second day at night he did require me to dresse him againe, for because the night before he sayd he was troubled with a feauer, as he supposed

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posed it to bee, and was so perswaded by other: and for that cause he entertayned a Physicion, a countrie man of his, for to cure his Agewe, and also to see his wound. Now when the wound was opened, it was without tumoz or any other euill symptomes, only I found a bloudy sanies: for that cause I vbled next with the flamura a very good digestiue, the which I dipped in Oleo rosarum, & melle rosarum, ana. q. s. and left to vse the Oyle of Hypericon: The next day in the morning he complayned of extream payne which he had suffered all that night: then I opened the wound, and I did finde it as befoze, wherewith he was somewhat disquieted in bodie and minde. Then I dressed him agayne, and he was very quiet and well all that day, and at night the wound tended towards digestion, which was (me thought) very well to be liked of: but the next day in the morning it was more worse then befoze, a stinking bloudie sanies: and the next day at night the matter was indifferent, yet in the morning by no meanes I could procure concoct or digest matter: notwithstanding, the best digestiues and other good medicines vbled. So the Physicion and the rest of his countrie men thought somewhat amisse in me, for that the patient his wound did prosper no better: And in like manner I thought somewhat in the Physicion, for that he could not finde out the reason and cause of his supposed feauer. To come vnto the purpose, at the next opening in the presence of his hoste of the house, where he did lye, which was his interpretour, I desired him to demaund of the patient, when and where his paynes did most afflict him. He answered, in the night time, and chiefly in his head, and also his shoulders, legges and armes, al which were very sore grieued and tormented. Then I was the bolder to proceed in examination, and asked of him if he had any breaking out in some particular parts of his bodie. He aunswered no, but only a fewe Scabbes in his head, the which he did not perceiue, but since he was hurt and kept his bed: and further he sayd, he was very sore grieued with the Emoroydes or Piles, which for the basenes of the place he sayd he was vntwilling to acquaint any man with. Then I  
plainly

He was a yong  
Physiō, scarce  
skilfull in the  
arte of Chirurgie,  
though  
otherwise well  
learned.

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They were  
neither Emor-  
roydes nor  
Piles, vnder his  
correction, but  
the F. P.

Such wounds  
are sildome  
voyd of acci-  
dents, vntill  
the matter be  
perfectly di-  
gested.

plainly told him he was touched with the French disease. So I being loth to giue offence, sayd little more at that time, because I perceiued hee had my words in disbaine, vntill he had better considered with himselfe. And agaynst my next coming he caused the Physition to meeete with me: So after he had also seene and heard the whole matter, he likewise confirmed my sayings, that certainly it was the French disease. Why (sayd the patient to the Doctor) doth our countrie yeeld such fruite, and I being no Frenchman? He answered, God plagueth most part of the world with that disease only for our sinnes and wickednesse. So order was taken by vs presently: & we entered him in cure for that sicknesse. But here it is to be noted, that in all this time I did neuer alter or chaunge mine intention of curing, neither did I leaue of the vse of the flamula, vntill the wound was perfectly digested, which we could by no meanes procure, vntil he was entered sixe daies in the diet: and then altogether I left of my digestiues, and the vse of the flamula, and vsed but shoyt tents with good iniectiōs, and also Oleum Hypericonis, with other conuenient remedies meeete for this cure. In the end, when the patient did perceiue he was almost cured, he would (as it were) merely seeme to excuse himselfe: and being (as it seemed) partly ashamed of his disease, protested vnto vs, with many incredible speeches and vntueths, that he did not vnderstand how he should come by the disease, no more then he did knowe, how, or whether the Ocean seas did ebbe or flowe, or not, vnlesse it were by traueiling ouer the Alpes, or with drinking of Snowe water. These his ridiculous reasons I accepted as winde. It sufficeth (I say) that he was cured. So he was glad of his health, and I nothing sozie of his liberalitie. Yet he was to be bozne withall: for I haue not heard of many that would willingly vouchsafe to confesse the originall and taking of such infirmities. But what if he had? It is not our functions or callings (that be Chirurgions) to reueale the secrets of our patients, as we are taught by the ordinaunces of our elders and auncient fathers that went before vs.

The



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The cure of a man which receiued a notable wound in his head, with great fracture of the skull, and did moreover fracture the bone of the thigh, called *Os femoris*, by a fall out of a gallerie in the Beare garden, at that time when the Beare garden did fall downe, and did kill and hurt many.



I haue thought it good, afoze I enter into the brieue note or obseruation of this cure, partly to signifie vnto all young students in this arte, that such great wounds in the head, with fracture of the skull, are holden generally of the best professors and practizers, to be most perillous and dangerous. The bone being compressed vpon the panicle *Dura mater*: for which cause, at the very beginning of this cure, I did haue or cut the haire away round about the wound: then with my finger I made further probation into the wound, and there I did manifestly feele a notable fracture or breach in the skull on the left side of his head vpon the bone, called *Os Petrosum*, which (as is befoze said) was depressed vpon the panicle *Dura mater*. And for that the fracture of the skull was greater in length then the wound in the flesh, for that cause, without detracting of time, I made incision, and so followed the fracture, vntill all the rift or crackt bone was wholly discovered. When I did see and behold the full length of the fracture or breach in the skull, and had raysed vp the flesh, then for that I could not at that present time proceede any further in this busines, because of the great fluxe of bloud, and the rather for that he had lost a great quantitie of bloud befoze he was brought home to his lodging. All which being considered, I filled the wound with pleggets and runlets made of lint, and very fine tow, wet in the whites of Egges, being mixed with Galen his powder. Then after, with good bolstering and roulling, he remayned thus vntil the next day, and then hauing also a present regard vnto the preservation of the fracture of

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his thigh, as hereafter I will declare: but first I meane wholie to set downe the true manner and order of the cure of this great fracture and wound in his head. Yet amongst other things, I thought it good also to note here vnto you, that the patients maister, and other of his friends, did signifie vnto me that he was a man of good account, and for that cause they were the more desirous that I should declare truely vnto them, what daunger I thought he was in, that they might also signifie it vnto other of his friends in the countrie. Then I considered with my selfe, I was then to speake before men of worship, wisdom and learning, vnto whom I was to deliuer mine opinion. And calling to my remembraunce some part of the wise sayings of Guido, Tagauktius, and others, whose good counsell herein is thankfully to be embraced and followed.

« When thou art (say they) called before a Magistrate or head  
« Officer, or any other graue and wise man, and that thou art  
« required to deliuer thine opinion, sentence and iudgement vpon  
« the person wounded, and to prognosticate, as much as arte  
« requireth, it becometh thee diligently and effectually to marke  
« the wound or wounds, if there be many, and thou shalt truely  
« call the same wound or wounds by their expresse and proper  
« names, together with the place wounded. Then after it beho-  
« ueth thee to consider with thy selfe the cause of thy coniecture,  
« and the reason of thy sentence and iudgement by thee belieue-  
« red, wisely and prudently, least thou faile in thy iudgement,  
« and so shewe thy selfe to be either ignorant, or els deceived, &c.

So briefly here I told them, that he was not without great daunger, partly by reason the brayne was sore shaken with the fall, and also for that the bone was broken, and deppressed vpon Dura mater, which were the causes that did hinder his speech, and y it could not be remedied at the first preservation or dressing, by reason of the great flux of blood: howbeit, I did hope of some amendment after I had pearced the skull with the Trepan. Other speeches I had as touching his vomiting, the greatnesse of his wound, with the fracture of his skull and thigh,

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high, which I meane to speake more of hereafter in discourse of the cure. Nowe I caused them to hang all his chamber round about with Couerlets and other hangings, and made it very darke, and without any light or ayre, but only by a candle: because in this case ayre is very hurtfull. Then at the second dressing, after I had opened the wound and taken away all things, wherewith the wound was filled, for the restraining of the blood. And for that it did requiue with all expedition to make vent or way for the matter to come forth, therefore I caused two strong men stedfastly to stay his head with their hands: and hauing stopp'd his eares with wooll, then I disset on the Trepan, and so pearced the skull through both the tables in two places: and then with an Instrument, called a Leuatorie, I rased vp the depressed bone, with great care and diligence, for feare of procuring further accidents: which being done, presently his speech amended. And vpon Dura mater I found a good quantitie of congeled blood, which presently I remoued for feare of payne and inflammation. After the blood with speede was taken away, there was also very apparant to be seene a certaine blacknes vpon Dura mater: for the which cause I did put betweene Dura mater and the skull, in the stead of a syndall that Vigo commendeth, a fine peece of Laine, dipped in Melle Ros. and vpon the fracture of the skull I applyed actually hot Olei Ros. & Aquaz vitæ, ana. q. s. and with lint so filled vp the wound: and at other certaine times I vsed vpon pleggets of lint this Unguent, which is called Vnguentum caprifolij. that I found then described in Parlier Gales second booke of his Antidotarie: but since that time I haue found it in Wecker, and diuers other authors.

Rec. Terebinthinæ	} ana. ʒ. iij.
Resinæ pini	
Ceræ nouæ	
Olei Rosati ʒ. viij.	

Vnguentum  
Caprifolij.  
Wecker.

Masticis



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Masticis } ana. ʒ. j.  
Thuris }

Gummi elemnij. ʒ. ij.

Caprifolij } ana. ʒ. iij.  
Betonicæ }

Vini optimi lib. x.

The Woodbine and Betonie being stamped, let them stand infused in the wine foure and twentie houres, then adde to them al the other parcels, except the Gummes, Frankensence and Masticke, boyle these on a cleere fire vntill halfe part of the wine be consumed, and that it begin to waxe greene, then strayne it, and let it coole: then boyle it agayne vntill the wine be consumed: then strayne it agayne, and adde to the rest of the parcels in fine powder, then put it in a cold place and reserue it to your vse. After (as I sayd) I had preserued the wound with these remedies here rehearsed: then I applyed also ouer all the aforesayd medicines, this plaister of Betony, and at last I annoynted his head round about the wounds with Oleo Rosarum, and ouer all this a good bed of tow: and then with bolsterings and roulling I finished this dressing, &c.

Rec. Gummi elemnij ʒ. iij.

Resinæ ʒ. viij.

Ceræ ʒ. vj.

Gummi armoniaci ʒ. iij.

Terebinthinæ ʒ. vj.

Succi Betonicæ ʒ. x.

Misce & fiat Emplastrum.

Emplastrum  
Betonicæ.

I was constrained contrarie vnto the description of this plaister, to enlarge and double the quantities of the receipt, because I vsed much of it. And further, it is to bee noted, that from the beginning I also applyed vpon the wound warme stuphes with white wine and Aquavita. And thus I  
continued

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continued with this manner of dressing, untill all the blacknes was cleane taken away from Dura mater, by the sayd honie of Roses. But if that blacknes should not haue gone away, notwithstanding the vse of honie of Roses, as I haue seene, it is then to be feared, and small hope of health is to be looked for. And agayne, the wounded man was in the moze daunger, for that he receiued his hurt very néere the full of the Moone, whereby this euill followed that Dura mater did rise, and thrust it selfe out of those places of the skull, that I did perforat or pearce with the Trepan, the which I did safely bring downe agayne in this manner, with a fomentation or decoration made thus, &c.

It is supposed not to be good for to ouer busie our selues in these wounds of the head in the full of the Moone, without great cause constrainne vs.

Rec. Florum Ros.	}	ana, q. s.
Chamameli		
Melilotz		
Aquæ vitæ		

And these were all boyled together in fayre water, and last was added the Aqua vitæ, and herewith did I for a good space foment well or bathe the place: and then I applyed vpon Dura mater, this remedie following, and with a fine peece of Latwne orderly conuayed vnder Cranium, or the skull, perfectly to defend the panicle from being hurt with the sharpe edges of the bone.

Rec. Olei Rosarum	}	ana. ʒ. j.
Mellis Rosarum.		
Aquæ vitæ		ʒ. ss.
Misce,		

And sometimes in like manner I vsed Oleū vitellorum o-norum, which did pleasure vs greatly sometimes being vsed by it selfe alone. And at other times I mixed it with the remedie aboue wrytten, I meane that oyle of Eggs, which hath a fayre yellowe colour, and a pleasant and sweete sauour: And

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Upon the foresayd peece of fine Laine I placed a small peece of a sponge steeped in the sayd decoction: with this order Dura mater was safely brought downe againe, which to do in some bodies is wonderfull hard and difficult: therefore it doth require great diligence, care, and skill. And as touching the skaling and removing of the fractured bones, it was safely done in a reasonable time, partly with the use of Olei Rosarum, & Aqua vitæ, and sometimes with Aqua vitæ, & Vitriol alb. ana. q. s. But when I applied the Aqua vitæ, and vitriol, I did first defend the fleshy parts of the wound with drye lint, &c. for if it should at any time touch the flesh, it will cause great payne, neither may such wounds bee disquieted with any sharpe or byting medicines, least the wounds (as I have seene) shall receive or entertaine a certaine strange malignitie, which doth greatly hinder the perfection and course of the cure. And often times I used Pulvis Cephalicus, which is a very apt and a convenient remedie for skaling of bones of the head. And with these foresayd medicaments, I continued untill there was good flesh brought upon Dura mater, and the fractured bones being so loosed and boine by, and in the place of these bones Nature supplied and ordayned a good and perfect callus, or porus. And thus he was shortly after well and perfectly cured and made whole of the sayd wound of his head. Moreover, ye shall further understand, that in the time of this cure, we were compelled to use diet, purging, and phlebotomie, the which I do but thus speake of in a word, for that it was done by the direction of a learned Physician: and so he was made perfect whole of this wound of his head. Now here I will also briefly touch the cure of the fracture of the bone of his thigh, and therefore I endeaoured my selfe for the right placing of this fracture, which was broken transverse or crosse wise. It is to be further noted, that of fractures when they happen in bodies of euill disposition and tempera- ture, they often times resist cure, and are long or euer they bee made whole: which note ye shall obserue with all diligence and good consideration. But this patient was a man of a young



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young and lively bodie, and of a very good constitution. Then first (I say) he was brought into his bed, and so orderly layd upon his back, which being done, I visited the fracture after this manner. First I made two decent towels, and fastened each towel, one above the fracture, and the other below the fracture. Then I caused two strong men to apprehend and take hold of each towel, and I placed my selfe very nere unto the fracture: Then all things being ready, I caused them strongly to extend or stretch out the member: which being successfully performed, I did elevate or lift up that part of the bone which was depressed. And againe, I did also depresse belowe the other part of the fractured bone which was borne up or elevated: which being reduced and cointed together, and rightly restored, as nere as I could, according to nature's former union, and being thus well ioyned, I did curiously keepe close the dissevered bones together, and then I caused the two men which extended the member, by little and little to release their hands, whereby the patient found himselfe greatly eased of his paynes, the which we did understand by his relation unto vs. After this I did take a linnen cloath, so large, as did not only comprehend the fracture, but also covered ouer some part of the whole and sound member: the which cloath I did wet in water and vinegar, and then I did syzed upon the same this remedie here prescribed.

Strong extension is necessary in strong bodies, but in weak persons it is to be moderated according to their strength.

Rec. Albuminis ouorum	} ana. q. s.
Olei Rosarum	
Boli Armoniaci	
Farinae volatilis	
Misce.	

Redd.

Some excellent men do also vse to wet the sayd cloath only in Albumine ouorum, & Oleo Rosarum, ana. q. s. being well beaten together, and afterward being compressed out againe, and so applye it unto the part affected. And I my selfe haue also approued it good: but I vsed the foresayd remedie with great profite, as I haue declared, and therewith

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therewith I compassed the member rounde thre or four times: then with a conuenient rouller made of soft linen cloth, which also I wet in water and vineger, called Posca, I did begin my roulling or ligature directly vpon the fracture, and so roullled it by twise or thise about the fracture, and then roullled it downwards, and in like manner ascending bpwards agayne aboue the fracture. Then after the same order, as before, I did so roule it agayne with an other rouller of the same breadth and length, that is to say, two peards long and foure fingers broade: then according vnto the good direction of Horatius Morus, and others, who sayth: Your manner of roulling must neither be too straight, neither yet too loose: for by ouer loose binding the bones may be moued: and by too straight or ouer hard girding, is often hindered, and letteth the distribution of nourishment into the part, and so is hindered the engendring or breeding of the soldering humour, wherewith the bones is knit and vnited, which is made, as it is truely sayd, of good nourishment inclining to grossenes. Now, to come vnto the manner and order of placing of the splints, which was set vpon the sayd roullers, which splints were made of light willowe wood very plaine and smooth: and being blunt and round at both endes, well wrapped about, and also bolstered with tow, which I placed vpon the member round the breadth of a finger betweene euery splint, and sometimes further of or neerer, as cause required. Then with good strong tape I did moderately and gently binde them well together: which being done, I layd or placed the member as seemely and decently as possible might be in a double linnen towell roullled by at both the ends, with a good quantitie of great Rushes, such as our Chaundlers vse to put in their watching Candles, and I did make thereof a bed to lay or place the fractured member in, whereby he could by no meanes any way moue his broken legge: but safely and quietly rested, as though it had been layd in that famous Instrument, called of the learned Glossocomium, which Instrument serueth to extend or to stretch out a fractured member, and also serueth for the vse afoze declared.

The

Splints also made with the scabbards of swords I haue used, with like profite vnto the patient.

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The manner, order, and true vse thereof, was first reuealed and plainly shewed vnto diuers Chirurgions of this Citie of London, (when I was my selfe in presence) by Maister Doctor Foster, the Reader of the Chirurgerie Lector in the Physicians Colledge. And to conclude, after I had safely layd in his legge, as aforesayd, then he rested so reasonable quietly for the space of fourteene daies: and then vpon a sodaine, without any reasonable cause knowne, there did begin to rise a verie paynfull Itch, with an inflammation: then I followed the direction of Wecker, and somented the member first with warme water, to this end and purpose that the humour which was enclosed might the more easily euaporate and breath out: which done, I annoynted the member round about with Vnguentum populeon, & Vnguentum album, ana. q. s. then I vsed also this plaister.

Rec. Emplastri Diachalciteos ℥. viij.  
 Olei Myrtillorum, ℥. j.  
 Succigranatorum ℥. ss.  
 Albumin. ouorum nou. ij.  
 Misce.

After I did roule vp the member agayne in the same manner and order, as is before declared. And thus, by the vse of these remedies, his Itch and inflammation was remoued and taken away without further trouble, and in a reasonable time he was made whole also of the fracture of his thigh. And for that it stood vpon me to haue great care and regarde of the health of this wounded man, I thought it nothing hurtful vnto my credite to require counsell: And hereunto I did diuers times call (to visite my patient) my approoued good friend Maister Banester, whose counsell vnto me herein was not a little profitable. To conclude, after I had cured and healed him, both the patient and his friends seemed to be somewhat discontented, and vsed some words, but to small effect, which kind of speeche is compared, by a learned man, vnto mightie

In matters of danger shal not to aske counsell, least when it is too late thou do then repent thee.



## To all the young

waters, that drowne the people and doth it selfe no profite. And forsooth the chiefest matter was (besides that they were, loth to part from their monie) only for that his fractured leg was somewhat shorter then the other: but I told them agayne, that much might be done in young persons, which in aged oftentimes did not so happely fall out, as we do wish and looke for. For example, calling then to mind that a few yeres past, a youth, being about the age of tenne or eleuen yeres, whose name was called Martine Aude, he did commonly resort unto a Brewers house in Bishops gate streete, where he also did dwell: In the same Brewhouse was a horsemill grinding of malt, and there this sayd youth, with other resorted to play, and so running about the mill after the horse, did by chaunce bnatwates go so nere the mill, that sodainly the millstone did take hold of his coate, and so did drawe him into the mill, and the millstone did runne ouer his thigh and fractured the bone Os femoris in diuers peeces: then by reason of his noyse and crying, the fellow that did leade the horse, very sodainly staied, and so the mill, otherwise all his whole bodie had been drawne in and crushed or broken in peeces. Then I was sent for, and likewise Maister George Baker, Chirurgeon: which being both together, we placed agayne the fractured bones, and also applyed thereto conuenient remedies. And so here to make an end without further circumstances, he was by vs in a reasonable time perfectly cored. And now he liueth at this day, being a very strong and lustie man, without lamenes or any other imperfection of that legge. Here I will conclude this brief obseruation, which I haue published for young practizers, which are, as I haue sayd, fauourers of learning and louers of arte, as you shall perceiue by the course of my writing: but not for the learned, or men of great knowledge and experience: neither, to my remembraunce, I haue in this whole discourse, by vayne delusions published any straunge paradoxes, or new found remedies, which (as sayth Erastus) a man of many great gifts, iudgement and experience, who (as it is thought) was neither ambitious, nor affectioned, willeth that al such remedies

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remedies should bee shunned, and not vsed: his meaning is, except those which are well approoued and best in effect, and are found plentifully described in the booke of famous men which were before our time, as I haue in this booke many times repeted, &c.

The cure of a Marriner, which had two of his ribbes fractured or broken with a violent blow of a capsten barre in one of her Maiesties Shippes, which brused him very sore: at the same present time he was throwne downe vpon the carriage of a great peece of Ordnance, which brused him agayne very greatly in other parts of his bodie: Therefore such as will take vpon them to attempt the like cures, shall not vtterly bee deceiued of their intent and purpose.



Thinke it good, without any longer discourse, so briezly as I can, here to publish and plainlie expresse the truth of my practice in this cure, and so with all faithfulness, industrie and diligence, to proceed vnto the rest, for the commoditie of such as are not vnthankfull quarrel pickers, who, in the burning flames of their wicked affections, moue speeches moze curious then necessarie, speaking euill of good, and good of euill: whereas wee are otherwise taught to embrace the good and to hate the euill: such is the nature of the wicked which delight in their vngodlinesse. Blame me not (good reader and louing brethren) though I speake so much, and so oftentimes, almost in euery place throughout this booke, of the manifold abuses of scoffers and scorers, who daylie moze and moze increase in troupes, and are puffed bp, not only agaynst me, with most haughtie, stout, and stately countenances, but also agaynst diuers good men, that are farre my betters, and indued with many goodly gifts both in learning and knowledge in this arte of Chirurgerie. And I knowe full well, it

Some dead,  
and some aliue.

## To all the young

will bee hard for a man of so weake a wit, and slender capac-  
tie, to purchase any fruitfull acceptation of quarrelling ad-  
uersaries, being so wickedly addicted. Though herein I con-  
fesse my seife, and my practise which I haue published, to bee  
nothing in respect, as befoze I haue sayd, but that I haue re-  
ceiued from the head spring of knowledge, reuealed vnto vs  
by others sound discourses and writings, wherein I haue spent  
some part of my dayes in the reuerent studie and practise of  
the same, partly for the aduancement of the arte, and edifica-  
tion of others, being yong practizers: yet could I neuer, vntill  
this day, once hope to be vnburthened of euill speakers, spe-  
cially of the rascall sorte. And it is a wonder of the world to see,  
what blemishes or deepe scars of vntuthes they fixe in mens  
faces, as hereafter moze at large I will declare, and yet I ye  
continually watching to intrappe with deadly pursute, ma-  
king a ioyfull and pleasant melloodie of their villanie and kna-  
uerie, to the ende wee should winne small credite of the godly:  
although we seeke, by all meanes possible, good people should  
be no longer deceiued by lewd persons, wherewith both towne  
and countrie is soze pestered: vnto whom I wish better grace,  
and that they may leaue of their wicked wayes, so that all good  
artists may bee duectiffully reuerenced, and the lewd and igno-  
rant suppressed, and inforced to liue in honest conuersation.  
And thus I leaue them here, vntill I come to the conclusion,  
for that I haue promised in my preeface, not to shunne any such  
rotten rootes as they come, or chaunce to lye in my way. And  
I wil now enter into the manner and order of this cure, which  
happened about that time when the Emperours daughter  
passed the narrowe Seas to marrie with Phillip King of  
Spayne: I seruing in one of her Maiesties Shippes, it chaun-  
ced then a great tempest and wind to arise, so that the waues  
or billowes of the Sea went very loftie and high, wee riding  
then at an Anker nere the French coast, and the Marriners  
being greatly buisted about the winding vp of their cables and  
Ankers: but whether it were by some ouersight, or by reason  
of the stozmie and tempest, I knowe not, but vpon a sodaine the



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the capsten turned about with great force and violence, and did bruse and hurt diuers, specially one Ralfe Cowdale the Boswaynes seruant of the Ship, who had two of his ribbes fractured and broken by the force of the sayd blowe of one of the capsten barres, he was therewith throwne downe vppon the carriage of a great peece of Ordnance, which brused him agayne in other places of his bodie: so the patient did lye as a man fordead, voyd of sence and vnderstanding, and whether I dyest him or not, he sayd he did not knowe. But after he was agayne reuiued, there followed perillous accidents, as a pleurisie, spitting of bloud, and great dolor and paynes, which (as Guido declareth) be very dangerous: and the rather for that one of his ribbes was so fractured, and in such sort, that a little fragment or small peece of the ribbe did seperate it selfe, and being without all hold vnto any part of the ribbe, did continually without ceasing still torment and bere the patient with vehement pricking vpon the panicle that couereth the ribbes: neither could I bring him to any ease, vntill I did make incision directly vppon the fracture, according vnto the length of the ribbe, and so downe vnto the bone, and there I did take out that spell or fragment of the bone, which was in bignes, thickness and length like vnto a Barley coyne, sharpe at both endes like vnto the poynt of a needle. Then after I had made the incision, and taken out that small peece of the ribbe, I put into the said wound Oleum Hypericonis cum gummis, and then vppon the same (after it was reduced, for the speedie uniting or knitting together of the fractured ribbe) this following.

Rec. Olei Rosarum  
Albuminis ouorum  
Bol. Armoniaci, &  
Farinz volatilis  
Misce.

} ana, q. s.

Keble.

## To all the young

The which I did spred vpon a double cloath wet in water and vineger, and strongly wrong out agayne: but you shall vnderstand, for that there was not at that time in the Nauie any one Physitian to ayde and assist vs, I my selfe did giue him this drinke.

Rec. Vini maluatici ℥. iiii.

Olei oliuarum dul. ℥. j.

Spermatisceti gra. xij.

Misce.

After he had receiued this drinke, within one houres space he did cast most part of this drinke by agayne, with a good quantitie of clotted bloud: but at night I gaue him the same drinke agayne, and in the like manner for the space of three dayes, all which time he neuer did cast any moze, but he did therewith auoyd by spitting much byused bloud. And here it is to be further noted, that after the sayd peece of the bone of his ribbe was taken away, he did not complaine but very little of any grieffe in that part, but did take as quiet rest, as a man in his case, but for that he was troubled with a cough, which he had taken before he receiued his hurt: and for the moze speedie cure of his fractured ribbes, I did giue him to drinke for the space of tenne dayes morning and evening this drinke following, which he did take after he was let bloud, and had receiued a soluble purge gently to loose and cleanse the bellie, for the diuerting of humours, and also did partly take away his paynes by the helpes of locall medicines here also set downe. And this is the description of the sayd drinke, the which he did take at twise being warmed.

Rec. Aquæ consolidæ maioris & } ana, ℥. ij.  
Aquæ osmundæ Regalis

Vini albi ℥. iiii.

Mellis com. ℥. iij.

Succi Liquiritiæ ℥. j.

Theriack opt. q. s.

Misce.

Then

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Then after with good bolstering and roulling I finished this order of dressing. In the meane space I caused him to keepe himselfe quiet, without turning or mouing of his bodie, as time and place did permit and suffer: so he rested five daies, and then I did dresse him agayn, chiefly because of his wound, although in all that time he neuer complayned of payne, and then I opened the wound and found it in a manner whole: then I drest him as before, and let him so rest five dayes: the tenth day being expyred, I chaunged my course of dressing, and vsed these remedies.

Rec. Emplastri Diachalciteos	} ana. ʒ. iiii.
Emplastri de minio	
Olei Rosarum, &	} ana. ʒ. j.
Olei Myrtillorum	
Misce.	

These plaisters did wholly confirme and consolidate the fracture of the ribbes, and I caused him also to be annoynted in certaine other places of his bodie where he was greatly brused, with these resolutiue and dispersing medicines, &c.

Rec. Olei Rosarum, &	} ana. ʒ. j.
Chamæmeli.	
Olei Spermatidis ʒ. ss.	
Misce.	

And many times likewise I vsed Vnguentum Dialthea, & Oleum Laurinum, & Vnguentum Vulpinum, and with this plaster following was dissolued all the contused blood vnder the skinne,

Rec. Emplastri de muscilaginibus	} ana. ʒ. ij.	
Emplastri meliloti		
Emplastri flos vnguentorum		
		Olei



# To all the young

Olei Chamæmeli, & } ana. ʒ. vj.  
Olei Rosarum }  
Misce.

The fifteene day being expired, I opened the wound againe, where I did finde that perfectly healed, and the fracture also very apparant to haue receiued consolidation: then I dyest him, as befoze is declared. And with this manner of method I cured him within the space of sixteene dayes. Now in the knitting vp of this note of obseruation, brieely compacte together, it is to be remembred, that in the time of this cure I vsed such diet as the place did asoord, which was sparing enough in the highest degree, with phlebothomie, and euacuation of the bellie, &c.

The cure of a certaine man that was thrust through his bodie with a sword, which did enter first vnder the cartilage or grisle, called of the learned *Anatomists, mucronata cartilago*, &c. The poynt of the sword passed thorowe his bodie, and so out at his backe, in such maner, that he which wounded the man did runne his way, and did leaue the sword sticking in his bodie: so the wounded man did with his owne hands pull out the sword, whom after I cured, as shall be declared, &c.



Speciall note of obseruation of a certaine daungerous and desperate cure worthe of admiration, which I cannot let passe, of a certaine traueiler into the East and West Indies, he being a very strong and balliant man, who (as I sayd) receiued a wound through his bodie, that entered in vnder *Mucronato cartilago*, which, by the wonderfull worke of God, the sword escaped the liuer, stomacke, and the intestines of guts, neither any euill accidents happened vnto him all the time of his cure, but only the grudging of a feauer, which was shortly preuented with bleeding and loosing of the bellie by soluble glisters. Immediatly

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mediatly after the hurt I was brought vnto this cure, and also one Maister Doctor Wotton : but after I did behold the manner of his hurt, and seeing the weapon so embued with bloud, I did in my minde greatly lament the miserable estate he was in, and I told those that were in presence that I greatly doubted there was no way of cure, but that death would presently followe: and so in trueth I refused to dresse him, supposing he would dye vnder my hand. Then the wounded man desired me, as euer I loued a man, that I would dresse him and take him in cure: for (sayd he) my heart is good, although my wound be great. Then I called to my remembrance, that Celsus (a learned man) counselleth vs, that in no wise wee should meddle with him that cannot be preserved, nor to deale with him that is flaine already. Yet to counteruayle this, I had read in diuers other good authoꝝ, that wee ought to attempt all that may be done, either by arte or reason: but first warely to forgettell what daunger the patient is in, before ye shall either make or meddle with him, that ye may defend your selues from slander of euill speakers: for (say these excellent men) many by a wonderfull and merueilous manner do escape death and are cured, whereas if we shall leaue the wounded man destitute of all ayde and helpe, and then he dye, wee shall woꝛthely bee esteemed wicked, and without all charitie and humanitie, &c. But oftentimes it falleth out, that many good men are vnwilling to attempt such cures, because of the frumpes, quippes, and taunts of those, who (as I haue before sayd) speake euill of good, and good of euill. For if at any time it shall so fall out that some one paltering cure chaunce to escape vncured, as I haue declared in other of my writings, yea though the fault be in the disorder and ill disposition of the patient, yet a man shall get more discredite and infamous reproaches thereby, then he hath reaped credite by all the most famous cures he hath done all the dayes of his life. I answere agayne, I suppose no man that feareth God will willingly do that which reboundeth vnto his patients hurt, and his owne discredite. But wee are in these dayes so embayed with the

Note.

## To all the young

This manifest  
mirth needeth  
no witness.

flaunders of blind buzzards and vaunting varlets, who with the fragments or scrapings of their beggarly practizes, do steale more credite for the curing of a Blayne, or a Byle, a cut finger, or a kided heele, then a right skilfull and honest artist can, or shall do with all the best cures he hath done at the daies of his life. But to returne, after much intreating, I presented my selfe vnto this cure, and then with two short tents artificially made, the one before, and the other behind his bakke, which I applyed into the wound, with Galen his powder, mixed with Hare haire and the whites of Egges, and with pleggets vpon the sayd tents, and defensives round about the wound, both behind and before: and so with artificiaill roulling and bolstering he rested. Then forthwith I was counselled by the sayd Doctor and others, to giue him some excellent wound drinke, such as by our owne practise we had approued. Then I told him of the singular vertues which I had heard and seene of a certaine drinke called Potus Antiochia, which was first put in practise in London by one Maister Archibole, a very skilfull Chirurgion, which drinke (as I sayd) is called the drinke of Antiochia, and was made then by him, and Maister Yates, with others: but I haue neuer heard, or knowne of a certaine trueth, that it was euer made before or since by any other: the more is the pitie. But this present yere (God willing) both my selfe, and (I suppose) others that knowes the excellencie of it wil not be without it. The strange cures which the same drinke hath done, it is wonderfull to heare. But I do confesse this wounded man was cured chiefly with this drinke. And siue yeares after he was made whole, he did come to London, partly to see me and to giue thanks, in the presence of Maister Baylie, Maister Beden, with others, and there agayne did shewe the places that was wounded, both where the sword went in, and where it did come forth: since which time I did neuer heare of him, neither do I know whether he liueth or not: so I did get, by the helpe of Maister Beden, so much of this drinke as cured the man, and the same night he was hurt, I did giue him of it to drinke. The man-



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ner and order of the ministering and making of it, is as fol-  
loweth.

Rec. Bugulæ  
Fragariæ  
Consolidæ mediæ  
Consolidæ minoris  
Consolidæ maioris  
Raphani rusticani  
Rubi  
Vrticæ fœminæ  
Osmundæ  
Canabis  
Saniculæ  
Crassulæ  
Tanacetū  
Anagallidis masculi  
Auriculæ muris  
Violarum purpurearum

ana. m. j.

Potus Antie-  
chicæ.

Gariophyllatæ rootes and leaues. m. v.

Geranij cretici. m. v.

Betonicæ m. v. rootes and leaues.

Pedis columbini. m. iij. rootes and leaues.

Rubiæ Tinctorum of the rootes, the third part in weight of  
all the hearbes befoze rehearsed, first wash all the hearbes  
cleane, then after stampe them in a stone mortar: which done,  
put them in a new earthen pot well nealed, and put in also a  
gallon of good white Wine: then set them on an easie fire of  
coales, and let it boyle very gently, till the one halfe be consu-  
med: then strayne it into a fayre cleane vessell, and adde to it of  
the best and purest clarified honie one pottle, so that there be of  
each an equall quantitie, then boyle them together (as it is  
sayd in the auncient copie) the time and space ye may say the  
psalme of Mercie: which copie was witten, as it is re-  
cordeed, aboue two hundred yeares agoe. And here ye shall  
vnderstande, that I haue beene very diligent in attayning

## To all the young

unto the true description of this famous drinke. And I haue had diuers auncient copies, but none so true as those which Maister Thorny did friendly send me, and also Maister Iarat, who hath been very willing to shewe me his booke, wherein this drinke was also described: and mozeouer, hath readily assisted me to giue euery hearb his true and proper name, which was somewhat obscure in the auncient copies, as also hath shewed and found out the hearbes themselves each one in his time and kind: which drinke (as my author sayth) must bee finished and made befoze Midsummer. And being perfourmed, it is to bee kept in a glasse vessell well stopped, and it must bee giuen bloud warme one spoonesfull at a time morning and euenening, first and last in well water, thre spoonesfulls at a time, being sodden and kept vpon purpose. And I know this drinke hath been bled to the profite of many, after it was ten peeres olde. As touching the rest of this cure, it was performed by locall medicines, as digestiues, mundificatiues, incarnatiues, and desiccatiues, &c.

Digestiues.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ in Aqua vitæ  
Vitellorum ouorum num. ij.  
Syr. Ros. ʒ. j.  
Masticis ʒ. j.  
Crocī q. s.  
Misce.

I vsed at euery dressing with this digestiue to take of

Olei Rosarum ʒ. j.  
Mel. Rosarum ʒ. ss.  
Misce.

And dipped the tents and pleggets in it, being first made warme. After it was perfectly digested, then I did mundifie it with this mundificatiue, and such like, &c.

Rec. Terebinthinæ ʒ. vj.  
Mel. Rosarum ʒ. iiij.

Myrrhæ

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Myrrhæ

Iridis

Aristolochiæ

Farinæ hordei q. s.

Misce.

} ana. ʒ. iiij.

Mundificative

After the wound was well cleansed, then I bled this incarnative with great profite.

Rec. Olei com. ʒ. iiij.

Ceræ nouæ ʒ. j.

Terebinthinæ ʒ. ss.

Colophoniæ ʒ. ij.

Picis græcæ ʒ. j.

Thuris

Masticis } ana. ʒ. j.

Croci ʒ. j.

Misce.

Incarnative.

He was cured by these ordinarie remedies and such like in effect, which are daylie put in practise of all good artists, who haue traced in the steps of the olde and auncient fathers and chiefe maisters of Chirurgerie. And as it was of late declared, by Maister Doctor Foster, in a learned Lector, that the reason why in these dayes wee do not attayne to do those famous cures, which were done by the worthe Grecians and Arabians, and other auncient fathers, is, for that wee do not vse those old and auncient remedies, which they did daylie put in practise, to their great credite, worship and gayne.

The cure of a young man which receiued a wound into the right eye with the poynt of a dagger.

**T**here was committed vnto my cure a young man which receiued a wound into his right eye with the poynt of a dagger, so that Cornea, or the hornie membrane



## To all the young

fall flat vpon the chriſtall humour, by reaſon moſt part of the white humour Albumineus iſſued out of the wound. He had been in cure with a certaine Surgeon three dayes, and then I was called vnto the cure: I found him greatly payned with inflammation, and he had alſo a ſharpe feauer, and wanted ſleepe, &c. for which cauſes, by good aduiſe and diligent circumſpection, he was appoynted to be let bloud, and he receiued alſo gliſters, and a very thinne diet was adminiſtered vnto him, vntill all theſe accidents were remoued. But for the moze ſpee- die mitigating of his paynes, there was uſed in like manner vpon his neck and ſhoulders, cupping glaſſes, and on his fore head and temples this repellent medicine.

Rec. Emplaſtri Diachalciteos lib. ſs.  
Olei Roſarum ꝑ. ij.

Succi plantaginis, & }  
Solani } ana. ꝑ. j.

Albumina ou. num. ij.

Aceti Roſ. q. s.

Miſce.

And ſometimes this.

Rec. Olei Roſarum ꝑ. ij. ſs.

Omnium ſandalorum ꝑ. ij.

Bol. Armeniæ ꝑ. ij. ſs.

Albumin. ou. num. ij.

Vini granatorum q. s.

Miſce.

And vnto his wound in the eye, I did droppe in this reme-  
die warmed.

Rec. Mucilag. ſem. cidoniorum extractæ in aqua Roſ.

Tragaganthæ

Lactis mulieris & } ana. q. s.

Albuminis oui

Miſce.

Then

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Then ouer all I applyed thicke pleggets of fine towetwell  
wet in this same next following, being also warmed a little.

Rec. Lactismulioris  
Vitellorum & Albuminis ou. } ana. q. s.  
Succi semperuiui, &  
Olei Rosarum  
Misce.

With this manner of dressing I continued six dayes, I  
was constrained three times a day to dresse his eye, and also  
once againe at midnight: for ever as the medicine did growe  
warmer, then the inflammation and paynes increased. After  
I had got the victorie ouer the payne and inflammation, then  
there did manifestly appeare a certaine quantitie of matter, as  
it were imprisoned betweene Cornea and Vnea, the which I  
did remoue and take this away with:

Rec. Aquæ Rosarum ʒ. ij.  
Vini albi ʒ. j.  
Syr. Rosati solutiui ʒ. ss.  
Sacchari candi ʒ. ij.  
Succi feniculi ʒ. ss.  
Albuminis oui. q. s.  
Misce.

After the matter was remoued, then I chaunged this course  
and vsed these remedies following, wherewith the eye was de-  
liuered from all the foresayd accidents.

Rec. Turiz preparata ʒ. j.  
Aldes cicatriza ʒ. ss.  
Camphoræ ʒ. j.  
Aquæ Rosarum lib. j. ss.  
Vini granatorum lib. ss.  
Misce.

Guido.

## To all the young

Powder that which is to bee powdered, and mixe all these together, and seethe it vpon the coales and reserue it vnto your vse. Last of all I finished this cure with

Wecker.

Rec. Mellis virginei  
Sacchari candi  
Tutia preparata &  
Aloes

} ana. q. s.

Misce.

Often I vsed this alone of it selfe, and sometimes dissolued it in Aqua Rosarum, and at sundrie times I vsed Collierium album, Sine opio, dissolued in Lactis mulieris & aqua Rosarum, ana. q. s. And thus he was cured and healed of this wound of his eye. I could here set downe other speciall cures of wounds in the eyes done some by my selfe, and some being ioynd with other Surgeons in this Citie, as Maister Bancster, Maister Baker, with other. But this may suffice for a brieife note or obseruation of this cure.

The cure of a certaine Clothier, dwelling neere the North parts of this land, which was daungerously wounded foure ynches in breadth aboue the left knee, in such sort, that the *Rosula*, or round bone of the knee did hang downe very much: whom after I cured, as hereafter shall be declared, &c.

**N**ot long since, a certaine Clothier, with two of his neighbours, very early in the morning, betweene foure and foure of the clocke, did take their iourney from London towards the countrie where they did dwell. They had not traueiled fully two miles, but they were set vpon by certaine robbers and thieves, who wounded this man very daungerously, as is before declared, and there he was taken: but his neighbours, being better horsed, carried all their own and his wone away with them, which (as it was reported) did amount together to the summe of foure hundred pounds, which by that meanes was saued. So presently being



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ing wounded, he returned to London, vnto whom I was required to go with al speed, for he had bled abundantly. Then after I had taken out the blood which was congeled in the wound, I did prepare, without tariance, a sharpe square poynted needle, with a strong euen and smooth like threed, well waxed, therewith I did take fise stiches, one good ynch and moze distant betweene euery stich: and I did begin my first stich in the very middest of the wound: neither did I thinke it good to make the stiches too thicke, because it doth oftentimes stirre by accidents, as payne, inflammation, &c. Neither must the stiches be set too thinne, for then they will not sufficiently hold the sides of the wound together. So when I had orderly perfourmed the stitching of the wound, leauing a decent parte for the wound to purge at: the I applied thereunto Oleū Hypericonis cum gummis, and I stayed the blēding with Galen his powder, which in such wounds I will preferre before all other. I placed mozeouer aboue the wound, a very good defensue, to repeale and keepe backe euill accidents from the sayd wound: then with good bolstering and roulling, I safely ended this first preservation. All which being thus finished, it was then demaunded of me, about what time I would undertake to cure him, for they sayd he was a man of great trade, and did keepe many poe at worke, & could by no meanes long be absent from his busines. Mozeouer, they would further vnderstand of me, if I would warrant to cure him, & that without a mayme or imperfection vnto his traueiling. To these their demaunds, I aunswered, that I would make no warrants at all, neither could I set any certaine day or time when he should be whole: but I told him, I would do as much as arte did permit me, to the vttermost of my knowledge and skill: And as touching the wound it selfe, I iudged it very daungerous, but not desperat and deadly, nor yet altogether without perrill, partly by reason the wound was aboue the knee, and there the muscles being so straungely cut at the very heads of them, and therefore in daunger to bee depriued, to lose the action and vse of that member, for that the muscles

Bloud may  
not be suffered  
in a wound,  
specially if it  
be congealed.

## To all the young

were the instruments of voluntarie mouing . And mozeouer, the daunger was the greater , because the liggaments which binde the ioynts, were likewise seperated and cut, whereby ensued grieuous accidents, very hurtfull and dangerous: which euilles oftentimes foreshewes present death . All which to them was small pleasure to heare, and therefore sayd vnto me, they would consider of my sayings: and so I departed, yet expecting my comming agayne to the second dwelling : but I was preuented , as hereafter ye shall heare: for in the meane time they had conference with many other Chirurgeons, and some were of mine opinion, and some were not . At the last, there was brought vnto them a man , which by his owne report vnto them, was a great traueiler, and by his diligence in traueiling , he had attayned vnto great learning and skill in Physicke and Chirurgerie : yet (as hereafter it shall appeare) in all the whole time of his traueiling , he neuer learned to speake well . I trust no good man will here take occasion to mislike my sayings , as some reaching wits haue most iniuriously imagined: for God doth know, I speake not in all this whole discourse agaynst any good and honest Artist , whether he be traueiler or not traueiler. And therefore, if any carpe at me as they haue done, secretly and openly, know them by that marke what he is. I speake agaynst none , but those that abuse all places where they come , and are also seducers of others , bearing the names of farre traueiling Chirurgeons, and are nothing lesse . I do greatly commend and do well allowe, and accept of all those traueilers , which by their traueiling do endeuour themselves to do good in the countrie and Common wealth where they liue and do dwell , and are fauourers of those good men , which seeke with all diligence to put to silence the slaunderous tongue and hidden hatred of shameles abusers of the arte & good Artists : who although I know they are such as be drowned in darknes, yet their poore captious heads of late keepe a wonderfull stirre , as though they had been able to haue builded Castles in the ayre. And I thinke in deede there is no way for any man to escape the benimous

Many good men are subiect to iniurious reports, the subtile seedes of enuy.

# Practizers in Chirurgerie.

nimous tongues of such malicious beastes. Now, as touch-  
 ing honest traueilers, I reade that Hippocrates himselfe,  
 though he were a learned man, yet after he departed from his  
 studie, being first eightene yeares of age, and brought vp in  
 the Schooles of Athens: at the last he gaue himselfe to trauei-  
 ling, through diuers countries and kingdomes, searching (as  
 it is sayd) what they did knowe of the nature and properties  
 of herbes and plants, and what experience hee had seene of  
 them, that he did write downe and commit to memorie. It is  
 reported, that twelue yeares he did thus trauell: after which  
 time he returned, and did come vnto the Temple of Diana in  
 Ephesus, where he translated all the tables of medicines that  
 were there before prescribed many yeares, and put in good or-  
 der that which was confused, and added many things which  
 he had found out by experience. And he was the first that put  
 this arte in good order, as in those histories doth more at large  
 appeare.

Commenda-  
 tions of cer-  
 taine trauel-  
 lers, and of  
 their traueiling

Now, after his good example and order of traueiling, or by  
 any other honest and lawfull meanes, that may rebound to the  
 good of our countrie and Common wealth, as is before re-  
 hearded, I do not mislike, but commend it greatly. Craving  
 here pardon for my so many digressions, I will now returne  
 my speeches agayne vnto the forenamed magnificent Chi-  
 rurgeon. This fellowe, as I sayd, being brought vnto them,  
 there they did signifie vnto him, who had preserued and dres-  
 sed him, with the manner and order of his dressing, and al such  
 speeches which I had deliuered vnto them, as concerning his  
 wound, and the daungers that I sayd might followe. Now,  
 in the very forefront of his talke, he sayd: Whatsoeuer I had  
 sayd he esteemed it little, if the hurt were no worse then he  
 could conceiue and gather by their talke and information, he  
 would warrant to cure him, so that the marrowe of the bone  
 were not touched with the weapon. Al these words were plea-  
 sant vnto them, and very thankfully receiued. But to come  
 vnto the substance of this cure, (may it please the friendly  
 Reader here to commit to thy memorie, that in my absence,

Neuer trust a  
 warrenter.  
 Nor a boasting  
 bragger.  
 A runnagate  
 fugitiue.  
 Nor a lying  
 quacksaluer.



## To all the young

before I did come vnto the second dressing of this wounded man, as after it was reported vnto me, he did in scornfull manner take off all my medicines from the wound, and likewise did most foolishly cut open all the stiches which I had made, saying vnto them all, I was in a wrong boze, as concerning this cure: forsooth colouring his opinion vpon Marianus his author: for the fellowe will be oftentimes breathles with alleading of authors, whē his mouth is full of lyes, who would haue all wounds lye open without stitching. I answered, that all good Authors generally commaunde to stich wounds of necessitie, otherwise it would cause a great deformitie. But if he had ment smal wounds in the face, &c. or brused wounds, where p stiches will rot out, or in venimous bitings, or where the wound that is stitched tendeth to impostumation, there to cut open the stiches I holde it profitable. But to proceede, shortly after he repented when it was too late, and he was constrained to confesse his fault, and (as it is sayd of a learned man) to excuse himselfe with noddies had I wist.

So he proceeded about his busines, and did powze into the wound his Oyle or Balme, and next applyed his plaister, and then did bolster and roule it vp after his owne fashion and good liking: which being thus finished, he gaue him in the morning to drinke a most rare Quintessence: the incredible vertues of it, and the rest of his onely remedies shortly you shall heare. After his dressing was thus finished, then I was sent for vnto the patient, and forthwith without delay, they did signifie vnto me what he had done, and that I should not neede to prepare any thing for the patient, for that was done already by one that had warranted to cure him, and that without any mayne, and in a short time: for he was one that by his great learning and long traueile, had attayned to such rare and singular remedies, as no other man in this part of the world had the like for their wonderfull vertues. And now (say they) sith neither you, nor other more could not warrant him, wee thanke you for your paynes, and that you could vs so, and therefore wee will trouble you no further at  
this

## Practizers of Chirurgerie.

this time. Well (sayd I) if that be the cause I care the lesse: but he that is now your Chirurgion, whatsoeuer he bee, that hath made you all these great promises, he might yet haue stayed till I had come vnto you, for that you were without payne, or any other griefe, so that I might haue taken off mine owne medicines, and to haue seene in what state and manner I had left it. Then riseth out of his Chaype, flering and gering this myraculous Surgeon, glorioussly glittering, like the man in the Moone, with his bracelets about his armes, therein many precious Jewels and stones of Saint Vincent his Rockes, his fingers full of rings, a siluer case with Instruments hanging at his girdle, and a gilt Spatula sticking in his hat, with a Rose and a Crowne fixed on the same, standing vpon his comparisons, and sayd vnto me, that he would open the wound, and if it were before my face: for (sayd he) my busines lyeth not in London, but abroade in the Countre, and with such persons, that I cannot, nor will not carrie for you, nor for no other whatsoeuer. And now here he did begin to bragge and boast, as though al the keyes of knowledge did hang at his girdle. For he sayd, he had attayned vnto the deepe knowledge of the making a certaine Quintessence, which he learned beyond the Seas of his Maister, one Bomelious, a great Magitian.

This shamelesse beast letted not to say, that if a man did drinke of his Quintessence continually, euery day a certayne quantitie, the vertues thereof was such, that a man should not dye before the day of the great Iudgement, and that it would preserue a man in that state he was in at thirtie yeeres of age, and in the same strength and force of witt, although a man were a hundred or sixe score yeeres of age. Moreouer, his plaister was aunswerable vnto this, and forsooth hee called it the only plaister of the world, and that he attayned vnto it by his great traueile, cost and charge, and that it was first sent from God by an Angell vnto a red hill in Almayne, wherewas in times past a holie man which wrought great merueiles onely with this plaister, and he neuer vsed any other

## To all the young

His words  
must stand as  
a lawe, for his  
countenance  
carried credite.

Cast away  
your Chirur-  
gicall Instru-  
ments, your  
plaister boxes  
and saluato-  
ries, if Chirur-  
gerie may as it  
were thus bee  
pent or thrust  
vp in a bottle  
or a bagge.

medicine but only this. His precious Balme or Oyle he sayd no man had but only he, and that it was as rare a thing to be had or found, as to see a blacke Swanne, or a winter Swallowe. And he called it the secreete of the world, which is his common vaunting phrase: but God knowes the medicines were no such things, but only shadowed vnder the vizard of deceit, and a bayte to steale fame and credite, and to catch or scrape vp monie, or ware: for all is fish that commeth into his net. Then this gawdie fellowe, with his preerles speeches, sayd, that he had done moze good cures with his sayd Quintessence, his only plaister, and his precious Balme, then any one Surgeon in England had done, or could do, with all the best medicines and remedies they haue. And mozeouer, sayd, that he had spoken nothing but that which he would stand to, and proue it. And that he did knowe that it was not necessarie for vs that be common Surgeons (as it pleased the bragger to call vs) to vse such a number of medicines as we do: for the best manner of curing (sayd he) consisteth not in the number and multitude of medicines, &c. In deede (said I) I know the best manner of curing consisteth not in the number and multitude of bragging words: and therefore I tould him, in his infected iudgement, he did followe Thessalus, the ringleader of these rude and rusticall reasons: For he sayd in like manner, if all those things which Galen had superfluously written were omitted, the arte might be learned in sixe moneths. But if that (said I) were true y<sup>e</sup> you speake, I suppose then the arte might be learned in sixe dayes, if it did consist but only of your drinke, your plaister and Balme. And therefore I tould him he was deceiued in his superexcellent skill, and that he was contrary vnto all the best learned Autho<sup>r</sup>s both old and newe, who haue published many excellent and approued inuentions, according vnto the cause and nature of the effects which daylie do afflict the bodie of man: for which causes they haue set forth great varietie of many singular and approued medicines: Some of them haue propertie to repell, and some do attract: Some will appease paynes, and some do resolue: Some do mol-  
lifie:



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life: some do suppurate, and some which do mundifie: some incarnate, and some that doe cicatrise and conglutinate. Cuth (sayd he) it is not your mannikins, nor your old basillicon mens practise, that is as playn as a packstaffe, can be answerable vnto mine, & I will neuer vse any other remedies, but as I haue before spoken of. Then I tolde him mozeouer, that Basillicon made after some mens description, is as good an Unguent as could be vsed in the arte of Chirurgerie, for some causes. And here further I asked him what his meaning was by old basillicon men. He answered, it was a word which he had learned amongst some Chirurgions about London. Then I told him agayn, y there were in London many reuerent & skilfull Chirurgions, although perhaps some of the haue been greatly abused and defaced with false accusations, by certayne nopsome Serpents, lewd Sycophants, and also slanderous libelling knaues, who haue been rubbed on the gall for their bild tungs and abuses. Amongst which sort of gald backt Iades, one ragged colt of the same bzeede (which neuer wise man thought to be worth the drawing out of the myze) hauing as he openly shewed a guiltie conscience, and would needes, forsooth, thrust himselfe in to make one of that number, and being somewhat pozeblind, played the part of Will Sommer, taking Rowland for Oliuer, did strike him that was next him. But of this motlicote and the rest, who now like scrich Owles, hide themselves in denues and deserts for feare of the light, and so to bee knowne. And of such wicked and vngodly false speakers and backbypers, wee shall say moze of them at large hereafter, if time seruieth. The which to do I would be loth if the persons were modest: but here is no hope in them, because they are impudent: and yet God doth knowe, I had rather derogate from my owne labours, then I would deface others without iust cause: for that charitie forbiddeth to publish any man in print, to the hurt of his good name and credite. But as for these factious fellowes, possessed with the cursed spirit of enuie, scoorne, fulnes and disdaine. Notwithstanding their picked speeches, as smooth as a Slickstone, I think them, whatsoeuer they be,

vnfit

He learned it of slanderers like vnto himselfe, only to discredite some persons enuied.

The fruites of shameles malice.

## To all the young

buſt members, to ſhroude themſelues vnder the couert of any good or godly ſocietie: for all ſuch hatefull perſons, with their deuouring tongues, may bee compared vnto furious Dogs, which alwaies bite and barke at ſtones. But theſe deſpightfull and enuious perſons haue neuer ſpared any whatſoeuer: For I reade that Plato, though he were a great learned Philoſopher, doth confeſſe, that he was neuer at any time in ſuch hazard and perrill of his life, being in armes at the beſieging of Corinth, amongſt his knowne enemies, as he was in Greece by Xenophon, and other his owne ſchollers his ſuppoſed friends. And the only cauſe hereof, as it is ſayd, was hatred and enuie: truly it had been good for ſuch vntimely fruit if they had periſhed in the bloſſome. But all thoſe whole vngodly behauiour is ſo trecherous vnto their good friends, can by no meanes poſſible bee truſtie and faithfull vnto men, of whom they haue neuer been beholding vnto for benefites receiued. This may ſeeme ſtraunge, chiefly vnto thoſe godly perſons, which haue neuer been vexed, troubled or moleſted, with the perillous ſtoymes and tempeſtes of ſuch vnknowne pernicious libellours, which haue oppoſed themſelues, and haue priuily ſpied abroad falſe libels, rumours and ſlaunders repoytes, hoping to inioy the fruites of their labours. They haue ventured to make ſhipwracke of other mens good names and credite: ſo that it is vnknowne vnto me, as yet, what thing a man can ſo well do, or what liſe he ſhould leade, but that theſe beaſtlike men would take occaſion by furniſhing of euill, to quarrell or cauell at it. And I ſuppoſe, if time and oportunitie did ſerue, their cunning conuetaunce is ſuch, though now perhaps they will for a time lurke and lye, like fraudulent Foxes, and diſemble with the craftie Crocodile: yet is their naturall inclination at all tymes comparable in crueltie vnto the furious and mercileſſe Tiger, or Tigers whelps: which euilles are infinite and hard to be auoyded: as hſtozies witneſſe of the one, ſo experience daylie manifeſteth the other. A matter of ſuch importance, and in my iudgement, a thing not to bee permitted or ſuffered in any good gouernment or  
Chriſtian

Beware of  
fraude in  
frendly lookes.

## Practizers in Chirurgie.

Christian common wealth. But to leaue these pestilent words and offcommes of the earth, and to returne vnto my former matter, from the which I haue digressed. And here it is to be noted, that I departed from the aforesayd bragging counterfeyt, and fountayne of mischiefe, and as I thinke, the only scoffer and scozner of the world, who defaced some good men that were absent, and extolled such as was like vnto himselfe: but within seauen dayes after, where he promised a mountayne, it prooued a molehill. And his precious medicines of such great admiration that would do all things, did here receiue a merueilous disgrace. For they could not worke that effect he looked for: and he that was afoze a secrete supporter of the Trumpets of sedition, & a deceiuer of others, by procuring of domesticall hatred, now he is, as it were, glad to creepe & crayle away by owle light, praying the most humbly to hold him excused, & to speake the best of him. And why? forsooth he was presently to go into the countrie to attend vpon no small personage, & there of force he must remayne during pleasure. A stale blind shift, hatched by in the dungeon of deceit, as easie to be espied, as the nose on a mans face. Now agayne, he whose ignorance was shadowed with impudencie, and maliciously hidden vnder smooth and fayre promises, and glorious boastings, and by that meanes, at his owne pleasure, would lay heauie slanderous burthens vpon other mens shoulders, is himselfe found out, and his owne doings hath betrayed himselfe what he is. But it is a most true saying of a learned man: If our auncient fathers in times past should haue been abashed at the ingratitude and ill disposition of such hatefull abusers, wee should at this day haue been in profound ignorance, and little difference betweene vs and brute beastes. To make here an end of this cousoner, it was giuen me to vnderstand, that shortly after his departure out of London, he had intelligence by some of his straglers, that the cure was committed agayne into my hands: and he also hearing by them, that I had promised to note his abuses, and did meane to dis-

Notes.

To be hated for doing of good, is not to be esteemed: but to be reprooued for euill, is the reward of euill.



## To all the young

play his doings vnto the world: For which cause he was malcontent, & conceiued a great displeasure & indignation against me, & sayd, I did but heape coales vpon myne owne head: and therefore he, or some other of his breed, should very shortly, either by booke, letter, or libell deale against me in disdainful manner: as did heretofore some such like craftie Crowders, boyd of humanitie, or the good graces of God, wherby they made themselves knowne of what sect they were. Their meaning in deed was to pinch me priuilie, so that hereafter, they imagined, I should be afraid to publish, or to touch their fraudulent dealings openly, because of their rayling & lying speeches, wherewith they haue pursued me with all malice. But be it knowne vnto all such brazen faced raskals, whatsoeuer they bee, either of towne or countrie, I little esteeme of them, they do but lay abroad their owne nakednes vnto the world, and it is correspondent vnto the course of their life, which in the end will proue vnto themselves little praise, lesse profite or benefite.

And now finally to retorne and ende, and so to come vnto the cure, here you shall vnderstand, the seauenth day being expired, at sixe of the clocke at night I was sent for, and very earnestly requested that I would take the paynes to come againe and to speake with the patient. And to say the trueth, he sayd vnto me, with no small grieve of minde: now I perceiue the difference betweene such hatefull abusers of your arte, and other good men: neuerthelesse, I pray you to holde me excused, for that lewd fellowe that hath hid his head and gone his way, and hath left me in this miserable case, he was first commended vnto me by friends of myne, which did giue me to vnderstand, where he had done a great cure vpon a gentleman that lay about the Strand, which gentleman after he brought vnto me, but his hurt was but a scratch in respect of my wound. But if it were true (quoth he) that he had euer done the like cure, yet I perceiue, for all his vsfauerie eloquence, one Swallowe makes no Summer: and vnto me (sayth he) he hath shewed himself to bee one of the vilest wretches that liueth, and the deepest dissembler: with other speeches  
had

# Practizers in Chirurgie.

had according to his life and liuing. And now to come (as I sayd) vnto the cure, the seauenth day being expired, at night it was strange to see, that the wound, which at the first he found without payne, or any other euill accidents, should in so short a time be so oppressed with the aboundance of euill humours, which did offend both in quantitie and qualitie: notwithstanding his celestiaall Quintessence, his only plaister, and precious Balme, of such great efficacie, whose vertues at the first, he did perswade, could not be comprehended in fewe words. Although he had a very apt and able wit, and thereby did open the gates into the wide fields of his magnificent skill, as I haue before rehearsed, yet did he leaue his worke althie and vncleane, like vnto himselfe. But so neere as I could, I did followe nature as our guide, and applyed vnto the grieve such milde and familiar remedies, as are here set downe, the which I vsed vntill the foresaid accidents did decay and vanish away, and after cured him as followeth.

## A Fomentation.

Rec. Vini albi lib. ij.

Aqua vitæ ℥. iij.

Myrrhæ & } ana. ℥. j.  
Aloes }

Resinæ pini ℥. iiij.

Misce.

All these were boyled ouer a Chaffingdish of coales, and with warme stuphes I fomented and bathed the wound.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ in Aqua vitæ ℥. vj.

Vitellorum ouorum nu. ij.

Olei Hypericonis ℥. j.

Olei Lumbricorum ℥. j. ss.

Mel. Rosarum ℥. ij.

Masticis ℥. ss.

Hordei q. s.

Croci ℥. j.

Misce.

# To all the young

With the sayd digestiue I also vsed this decocted Balme, which did take great effect in this cure, being vsed with the same digestiue:

A singular decocted Oyle or Balme.

Rec. Olei Terebinthinæ	}	ana. ʒ. iiij. ss.
Olei Rosarum		
Olei Lumbricorum	}	ana. ʒ. iij.
Olei Mastice		
Olei Sem. lini		ʒ. iij. ss.
Vermium terrestrium		ʒ. j.
Terebinthinæ claræ		ʒ. iiij.
Mastice	}	ana. ʒ. ss.
Myrrhæ		
Gummi elemni	}	ana. ʒ. ij. ss.
Ammoniaci		
Sarcocollæ		ʒ. j.
Croci		ʒ. j.
Misce.		

Let your Gummes bee dissolved in vinegar, and then adde thereunto Centaurij maioris, m. j. After the herbes be brused, boyle all together in a faire vessell vntill it come to perfection, and ten dayes after set it in the Sunne, & for wounds in the sinewes and ioynts it is approued to bee merueilous good, as it was well approued in this cure, with other. After I had first dipped the pleggets armed with the digestiue in the sayd Balme, then I layd thereupon:

Emplastrum  
Tripharmaceuticum.  
Mefuc.

Rec. Lithargyrij subtilissime triti	}	ana. lib. j.
Aceti vini		
Olei veteris		lib. ij.
Fiat Emplastrum secundum artem.		

And then I anoynted the member round about the wound with Olei papaueris, & Olei Rosarum, ana. ʒ. j. Misce. Which being performed and done, then I layd ouer all this Cataplasme, and so rouled it by according to arte.

Rec.



# Practizers of Chirurgie.

Rec. Fol. Ros.

Maluarum

Violarum

Florum Chamæmeli &

Meliloti

Lactucæ m. fs.

} ana. m. ij.

} ana. m. j.

Cataplasma  
Clowes.

Boyle all these in sufficient quantitie of milke, and when they be tender, stampe them, and then take:

Rad. althææ m. ij.

Sem. lini m. j.

Sem. Fœnugræci m. fs.

Misce.

Make hereof a Muscilage with white wine and water, then put in of this muscilage ℥. vi. and mixe all together, then lastly adde:

Vnguenti populeonis ℥. ij.

Olei Ros. &

Olei Chamæmeli

} ana. ℥. j. fs.

Medullæ panis. m. j.

Farinæ hordei q. s.

Vitellorum ouorum num. ij.

Croci ℥. fs.

Misce, & fiat Cataplasma.

Thus by this manner and order of curing, with conuenient diet, purging and phlebothomie, in a reasonable time his extreme raging paynes was greatly appeased, and the inflammation ceased. After that the wound did tend towards digestion, and the patient agayne well comforted, then because the wound was very large and wide one part from another, I did frame certayne drie stiches, which greatly pleased him, in bringing the borders and sides of the wound together, and all the accidents being remoued, I left off the Cataplasma, and in the place thereof I vled Emplastrum Diachalcteos, disolued in Oleo Rosarum, & Oleo Myrtilorum, &c. And sometimes in like manner I vled for a defensue

Dolor and  
paines as it  
were a ventose  
or cupping  
glasse, in draw-  
ing matter to  
the affected  
place.

## To all the young

to take of Albuminis ouorum, & Alluminis Rochi, made in very fine powder, & so well laboured together, ana. q. s. and applyed it about the member, and it did also profite vs very much: since which time I haue seene it often put in vse in the Lowe Countreies for a common defensue for all wounds made with gunshot, by one Audrian, Graue Hollocks Chirurgion, a very learned and skilfull man, which thing is also very well knowne to bee true by Maister Goodrouse, one of her Maiesties Chirurgions, with others. And after I did leane the vse of the digestiues, in the place thereof I applyed Vnguentum apij, sometimes mixed with the yolke of an Eg, and also Vnguentum Resinae, a notable vnguent for wounds in the ioynts: which vnguents are before in this booke described. And herewith I in like manner used the aforesayd decorated Balme  $\text{℥.ii.}$  and added also therewith of Lipsius  $\text{℥.i.}$

Misce.

This excellent mundificatiue stayed also the thinne gly-  
ting humour that flowed from the ioynt: which remedies be  
published in Folio 70. But by reason there of some oversight,  
the doses are left out, with other faults in the forepart of the  
booke, which passed unawares, and cannot bee holpen untill  
the next impression.

Rec. Mellis com. lib. ij.

Vitrioli albi  $\text{℥. iiij.}$

Succi caprifolij lib. iij.

Misce.

The order of making is before described. Now, after the  
wound was perfectly mundified, and all accidents remooued,  
then by the counsell of a learned man, both in Physicke and  
Chirurgery, I was required to vsed Vnguentū Nicotianū,  
which (he sayd) had wrought wonders aboue beliefe. But I  
found not that effect in it that he and I looked for. Neuerthe-  
lesse, I acknowledge it to bee a medicine not to be dyspayned.  
But this Unguent, since it was first knowne, is greatly bet-  
tered

# Practizers of Chirurgie.

tered by Iosephus Quercetanus, with others: so I left of the  
 vse of Vnguentum Nicotianū, after this description here fol-  
 lowing. And I vled with great profite vnto the patient Vn-  
 guentum Basilicon magistrale, hereafter also published.

Rec. Fol. Nicotiani lib. j.

Let the leaues be well stamped, and after strayned out, as  
 strongly as possible may be, then adde thereunto:

Ceræ nouæ	} ana. ʒ. iij.
Resinæ &	
Olei com.	

Let all these boyle together vnto the consumption of the  
 tynce, then adde Terebinthina Venetæ ʒ. iij. Boyle all to-  
 gether a little, and reserue it vnto your vse.

Rec. Olei Chamæmeli	} ana. ʒ. ij.
Olei Ros. completi	

Olei masticis	} ana. ʒ. j. ss.
Olei de Terebinthina	
Olei de semin. lini	

Terebin. clarissimæ ʒ. iiij.

Sepi vitulin.	} ana. ʒ. ij. ss.
Castrati	
Hirci	

Rosmarini	} ana. m. j.
Betonicæ	
Caudæ equinæ	
Centaureæ maior.	

Vermium terrestrium lotorum cum vino ʒ. iiij.

Rubiæ tinctorum a little brused, ʒ. x.

Hypericonis, foliorum &	} ana. m. j.
Sem.	

Masticis	} ana. ʒ. x.
Gummi elemni	

Vnguentum  
 Basilicon ma-  
 gistrale.

Picis



# To all the young

Picis naualis  
Resinæ pini recentis } ana. ʒ. j. ss.

Serapini  
Galbani } ana. ʒ. iij.  
Armoniaci  
Misce.

Disolue these threee Gummes in vineger, and bruse the other things, and so let them rest, and after boyle them all together with a ciath of odoriferous wine, then Strayne them strongly, and put to the sayd straining

Lithargyrij auri, & } ana. ʒ. ij. ss.  
Argentei  
Minij ʒ. ij.  
Misce.

Boyle these together agayne with a soft fire: after ward ye shall augment the fire untill the sayd oyntment bee blacke in colour: which done, make hereof an vnguent with sufficient newe ware, &c. This vnguent is commended of Vigo, and many other excellent men, to be singular good for all wounds of the sinewes: and also in other wounds it is of merueilous efficacie. And sith it is thus manifest vnto our eyes, that many famous cures hath been done by this moztie vnguent, truely I see no cause why wee should withdraue our selues, and to leaue the vse of it. Now here it is to be noted, if in all this time the flesh offered to rise spungious, then I did rebate and take it away with Mercurie præcipitate, and sometimes with Allume combust in Aceto Ros. And with the sayd vnguents I also vsed this approued Oyle, called Oleum A-parisij.

Oleū Aparisij.  
Note this for  
a speciall Oyle  
for all wounds  
generally.

Rec. Olei communis veteris lib. iij.  
Terebinthinæ Abietinæ lib. ij.  
Vini albi veteris & electi lib. ss.  
Olibani triti lib. ss.  
Frumenti purgati ʒ. iij. vel ʒ. vj.

Hyperici.

# Practizers in Chirurgie.

Hypericonis lib. ss.

Valerianæ

Cardui Benedicti } ana. ʒ. iiij.

Misce.

Infuse the herbes, being brused, in white wine sixe or eight houres, then adde thereto the wheate and oyle, and so mele them at an easie fire, to the consumption of the wine. After strayne them, and then put to the Turpentine and Olibanum, and so boyle it at a soft fire to perfection. I was greatly troubled in the drying or skinning by of his wound, notwithstanding the vse of Vnguentum desiccatiuum, & Vnguentum deminio, or any other whatsoeuer, vntil I had vsed therewith this remedie following.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ ʒ. iiij.

Alluminis ʒ. iij.

Camphoræ ʒ. j. ss.

Misce.

Thus by Gods helpe and good medicines, I finished this cure with Desiccatiues and Conglutinatiues, and he was agayne recovered: but the motion perished, for he had the imperfection of a stiffe knee, which constrayned him to vse a leather strappe fastened vnto the toe of his shoo, and agayne made fast vnto his bodie, and so he remayneth vntill this day.

Here were time and place to induce me to publish many other obseruations, but I will not willingly molest the Reader with being too tedious. And I do confesse, I haue shewed my my selfe to be more willing, then able to perfourme this work I haue taken in hand. Neuerthelesse, I wish you much ioy and felicitie in al your studies, with increase of knowledge, whereby you may aduaunce your fame, and credite vnto your Arte and profession, Amen.

*Apply thyself and vse thy wit,*

*to Lady learnings lore,*

*She'le garnish thee with wisdom great,*

*and knowledge more and more.*

P.iiiiiiij.

The

## To all the young

The conclusion, of a wicked brood of beastly abusers of  
Phisicke and Chirurgerie, daylie more and more in-  
creasing, to the vtter vndoing of many : as here briefly  
shall be declared.



In this my collection (gentle and vertu-  
ous reader) I meane by Gods permissiō,  
and your courteous patience, here truely  
and faithfully to deliuer vnto thy viewe,  
the manifold and iniurious abuses of a  
disordered number of prouling women,  
daylie practising Phisicke and Chirurg-  
erie, within this Citie of London, and the liberties of the same,  
whose knowledge and iudgements (I say) is fallible and vn-  
certaine, whereby they are the causes of many hidden mis-  
chiefes. Therefore, without further protestation, I will as  
briefly as I can for examples sake, as it were, poynt at a few,  
in respect of the rest : which abusers are bred and crept in a-  
mongst vs through sufferance, with whom, notwithstanding  
I must bee temperate and milde in this my writing, and not  
to speake all I knowe : for their number is great, and they  
haue many friends that spred their fame farre. There is (I  
say) knowne to be in London, which daylie do practise Chi-  
rurgerie, of straunge women bozne beyond the seas, called of  
some, cunning or wise women, more in number, then there  
are of Surgeons lawfully allowed and admitted, according  
vnto the lawes and statutes of this Realme, being fit men to  
do her Maiestie seruice in their Arte. There be also in like ma-  
ner at this present to be found in London, besides those afoze-  
sayd, of our owne Countrie women, that hath neither wit, nor  
arte, which daylie practise Phisicke and Chirurgerie, I will  
say little of their dealing in Phisicke, because it is also openly  
knowne, farre more in number then there is of the straunge  
women. But all these abusers practise Chirurgerie, without  
any penaltie and punishment, and the most part of these haue  
husbands of diuers honest trades and occupations, and there-  
by



## Practizers in Chirurgerie.

by are very well able to liue and maintaine themselves, according to their calling. Yet all that will not serue the turne: for my good mistris his wife, will needes become a Physitian and a Surgeon: and (forsooth) he must followe her presumptuous minde to paynt her out in sikkes & vesuets in the highest degree: for that carrieth credite to her cunning, and brings in monie plentifully. A thing greatly to be lamented, or rather pitied, that these blind and ignozant women should be thus fostered and suffered: for they are and will be the causers of many euils, whereby her Maiestie shall haue great want of sufficient and skilfull Chirurgions to be found in England able to do seruice in the time of warres. And vnlesse God of his mercifull goodnes do moue the hearts of godly Magistrates for speecie redresse, they will bee the only ouerthrowe of Chirurgerie in this land. For it is come to passe at this day, that very fewe men being of any credite or account, that hath brought vp his sonne in learning, the which is greatly to be required in a good Chirurgion, but he refuseth to put him to be an apprentise vnto the Arte of Surgerie. And why? Because there are in these dayes, in towne and countrie, such a number of abusers that practise Chirurgerie, which are the onely doers and cause of all these euills. It may seeme incredible, that there is not at this present time of sufficient and able Chirurgions to bee found in London, scarce halfe the number which were lately employed, in her Maiesties seruice, with Generall Norice & Sir Fraunces Drake: And yet the greater sort of those y<sup>e</sup> are gone, are very poore men, and so poore in deede, that some of them went out very slenderly furnished: some with a little Chirurgerie stuffe in a schollers satchell: other some in budgets, & bagges, being very vnfit furniture to serue in her Maiesties seruice. Unfortunate and unhappie shall that Souldier be, that tasteth of these Surgeons wants. And the chiefe causers of these euills, are those abusers aforesayd. Moreover, what a pitifull thing is it to heare, that at their departure from their poore wiues and children, leauing them in such extreme necessitie, that or euer they arriued at the first Port, their wiues and children complayned, and craved

Such abuses  
cannot be e-  
nough spoken  
of.

## To all the young

Disordred  
shifters and  
abusers of Chi-  
rurgerie.

to haue some succour & reliefe. But who hath succoured or relieved them, that is best knowne to themselves. And if their necessitie be such at their going out, what will be their state in time? Or els, if by fortune of warres some of them be cut off, then these poore women and children may liue in great miserie. And the causers of these euils bee these abusers, aforesaid. Also I cannot in this place passe ouer in silence, sith it is come vnto my memorie, a newe litter of abusers of Surgerie, and the professors thereof, and they are start out of their kenell of late, deuising amongst themselves a trade neuer scene, nor heard on before: and these do hunt after hurt and wounded men, and al other persons whatsoever, be it maister or misteis, manservant or mayd, &c. if they bee affected with any kinde of griefe belonging to Surgerie. With all such persons they will take acquaintance, although (peradventure) they neuer sawe some of them afoze: and then like pettie foggers, or counterfeyt brokers, craftely will inquire what Surgeon looketh on them: and if they say they are vnprovided, then they will cast a figure, & offer them their seruice presently to fetch the only man in the towne. This proffered seruice many takes very kindly, and promising to acquite his courtesie if he will perforce his sayings. Then without further ado, packs away this pettie fogger, deuising where he may make his best market. And in the ende, finding a fit man for his purpose, he begins to babble for his brokerige after this manner. There is a friend of mine (sayth he) and one of my old acquaintance is wounded and hurt, &c. and for very good will I am come to you before another, because I knowe you are a skilfull man. Neuerthelesse, I am a good fellowe, as you knowe, and therefore I will looke to haue a share for my paynes, because I bring the cure vnto you. What is your meaning? (sayth he) It is thus, if you do make three pounds of the cure, I will then haue of it twentie shillings, and you shall haue twentie shillings towards your medicines, and twentie shillings more for your paynes: and yet you may say I do befriend you: for I haue had diuers times the one halfe of others. An old saying, need makes the old wise trot: The good man had rather giue  
part

# Practizers of Chirurgerie.

part of the fruites of his labour vnto this prouling fellowe, wherein he hath no right, then he would sit still, and want to sustayne himselſe and his familie. These iniuries are most grieuous that bring thus with them innumerable of inconueniences. And remedie there is none to bridle such pillers and poullers. O Lord, what a sort of these euils follow immediatly one after another! Consider, I beseech you, how Chirurgerie in these daies is promoted & aduanced, when such men, which haue a long time practised this profession with credite and good liking, are conſtrayned, for want of maintenance, to giue ouer the Arte cleane, and now forced to liue by other kind of trades. And the causers of all these abuses, are the abusers in this booke published.

Thus courteous and louing Reader, I haue waded into the very bottome of mine abilitie, but yet I confesse I still find nothing answerable vnto my well meaning: yet alwaies I rest in this hope, that that which I haue here in all my discourse spoken without offence vnto any good man, may the easlier be past ouer without any grieſe to me at all: but if any do hereat picke quarels, or maligne my doings, marke them well (as I haue before sayd) and you shall perceiue them to bee some of those gallobacke Iades which I haue touched to the quicke.

Now last of all, only it resteth, that if it shall please God that these my labours bee so happie, as to content my louing Patrones (I meane, all the true professors of Chirurgerie wheresoeuer) referring the view vnto their good considerations, censures, and iudgements, expecting all your friendly suppoſtation: and thus I leaue you in the Lord, who knoweth that all our labours are done in vayne, except he in mercie prosper them.

Amen.

*Finis* William Clowes,  
Maister in Chirurgerie.

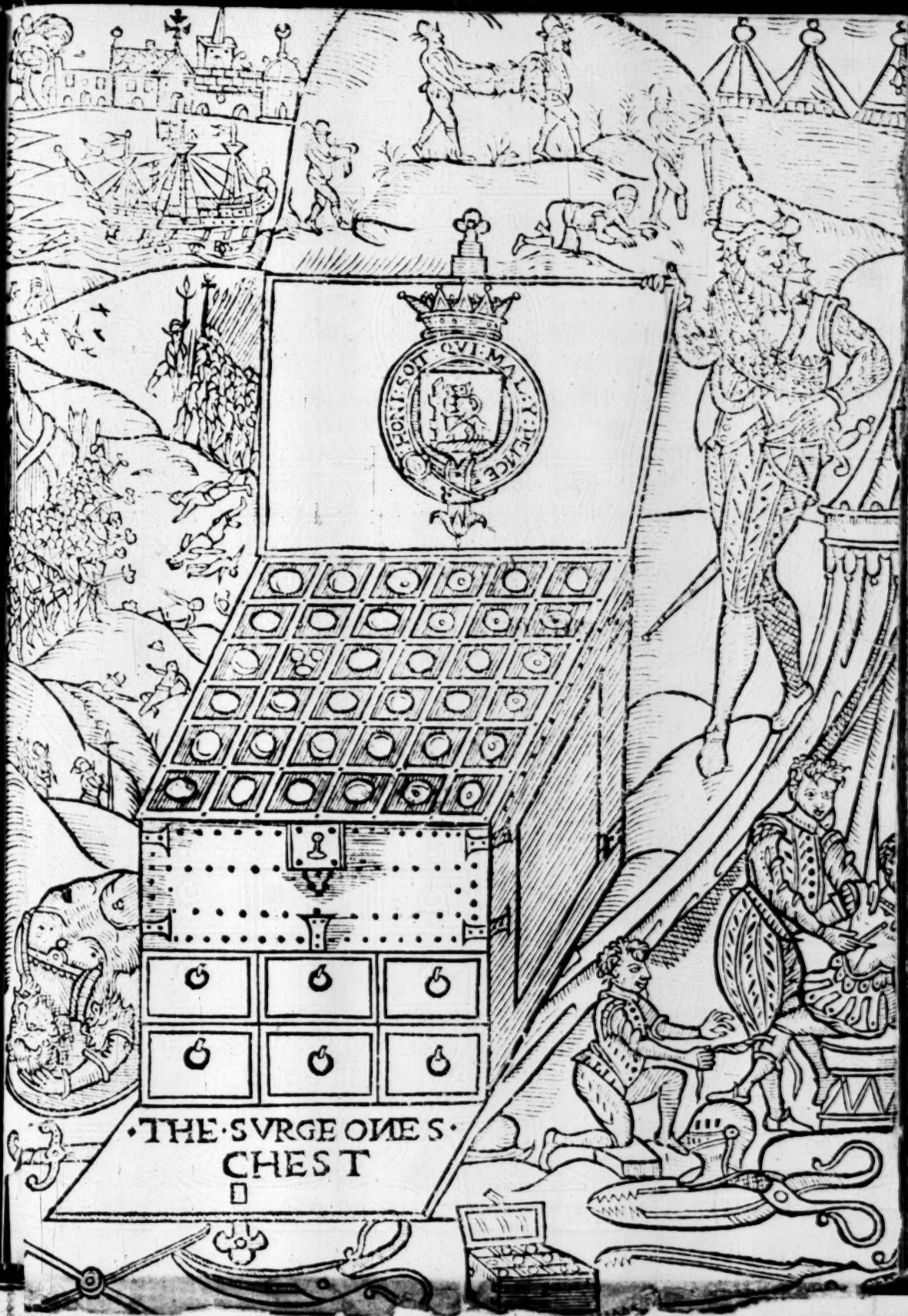




*VVhē valiāt Mars, with braue & warlike band,  
In foughten feeld with sword & sheeld doth stād,  
May there be mist a Surgeon that is good,  
To salue your wounds, and eke to stay your blood:*

*To cure you sure he will haue watchfull eye,  
And with such wights he meanes to liue and dye,  
So that agayne you must augment his store,  
And hauing this, he will request no more.*





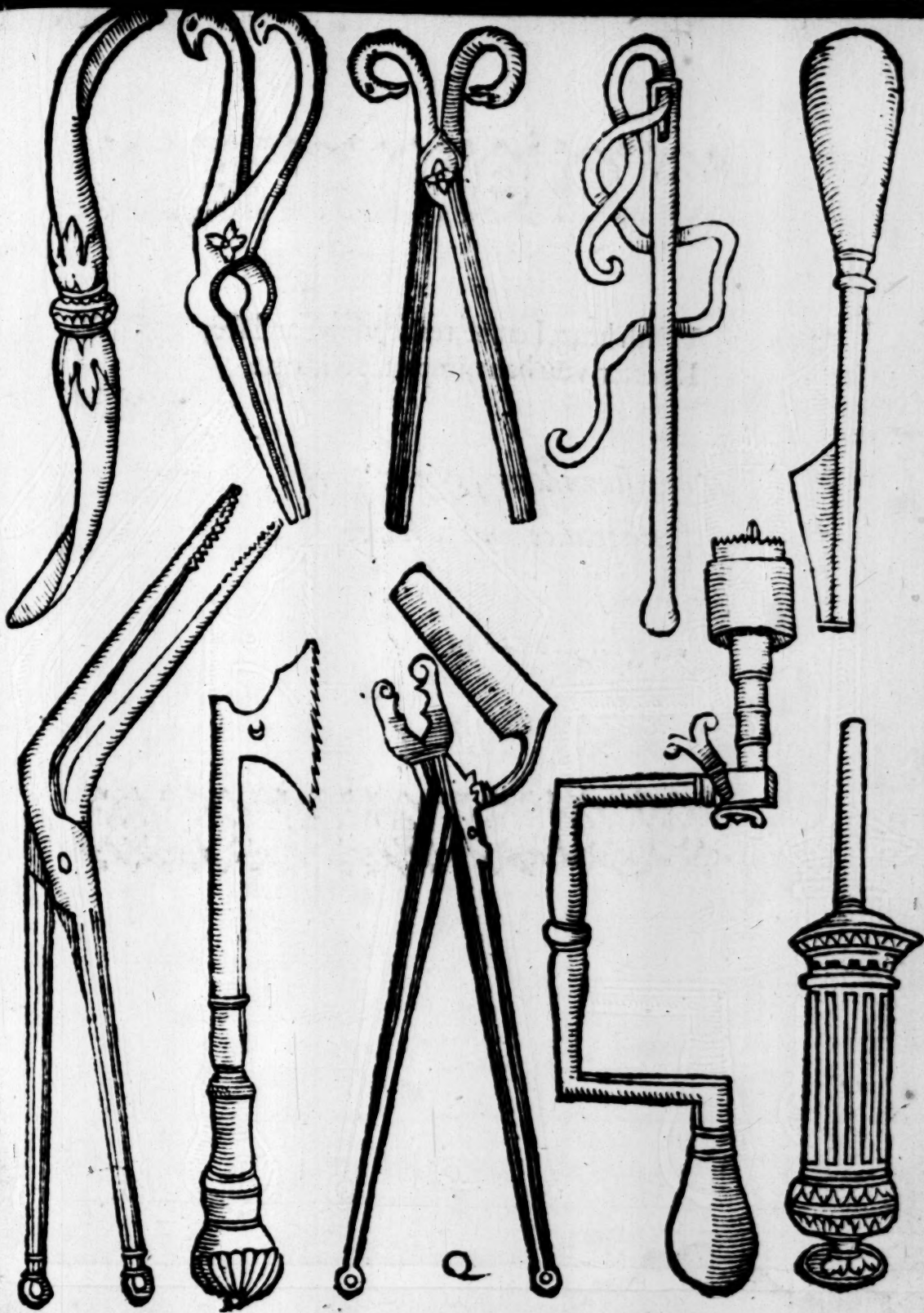
THE SURGEONES  
CHEST



*With willing minde good Reader I thee craue,  
To weigh the toyle, and carefull paynes men haue  
Which once begins to do such Works as this,  
May sometimes erre, and runne his pen amisse.*





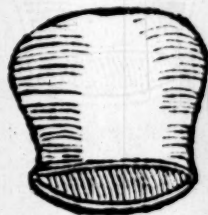




With heart I craue, reade, viewe and see,  
If better you haue, impart it with me.

*No we slaunderer say thy worst,  
with malice and defame:  
In God I onely trust,  
all glory to his name.*











# A TREATISE OF THE FRENCH POCKS, WRITTEN by *John Almenar* a Spanish Phisition.

*Chap. I.*

Of the beginning and definition of this disease.



**I**t is concluded by certaine wise men, that this disease which amongst the Italians is called *Gallicus*, that is to say, the French disease, should now bee named *Paturfa*, which is by interpretation, a disease filthie and Saturnall. It is a filthie disease, because it maketh women to bee esteemed vnchast, and irreligious. It is *Saturnall*, because it tooke the beginning from Saturne when he entred into Aries, hauing the rest of the heauenly aspects helping thereunto. And albeit that influence haue ceased, it is not necessarie that the disease should cease, because many infected bodiees remayned, whereby others haue bene infected: Hereof it may be concluded, that this disease shall continue many yeeres, and therefore let men take heede that by other mens example it may bee sayd of them: Wappie is he whom others daunger make warie. The disposition which proceeded of the celestiall influence making impression into the bodiees, did burne the humours in respect of Aries, which signe is hot and drie, and after this burning cold and drie humours were engendred on Saturnes part, which signe is by nature colde and drie. These colde and drie or melancholike

Q

The Defini-  
tion.

Consequen-  
ces.

lancholike humours caried to diuers places bring diuers paines, and in the skinne bring forth diuers kinds of pustles or wheales. It may be thus defined. The French Pockes or Paturfa is an vniuersall or popular ill disposition in the parts of the bodie, consisting principally in the liuer and veynes, and their humors, whereof ensue these accidents, to wit, paynes and wheales in all the bodie. The efficient cause is touched, when it is called vniuersall or popular, that is, proceeding from the influence of the heauens: the formall, when it is called an euill disposition: the materiall, when it is sayd to be in the parts: Also the difference is touched, when it is sayd that paynes doe ensue it, &c. Concerning the ende, the bodily Whilition intermedleth not: but the spirituall Whilitions affirme them to bee sent for the punishment of sinne. Wherefore they which would bee deliuered, and escape this, let them take heede of sinne, and applye their mindes to God: for only God cureth infirmities, as Melues sayth in his treatise de Appropriatis. Of this definition doe followe many and profitable consequences. First, that this disease is one, and not many, as some haue insufficiently affirmed, because there could not be giuen one definition of it, neither had it alwaies one only efficient cause, neither would one kinde of cure agree, neither had it one name: which is absurd, as partly hath appeared already, and shall more plainly be shewed hereafter. The second consequence is, that they are deceiued, which thinke they haue found the head or fountaines of this disease, to bee the paine in the ioynts and pustles in the face, because the former definition agreeth not vnto them. Moreover, all the paynes are not in the ioynts, neither are all the wheales like red-pustles in the face. Therefore neither this disease nor the cure of it can be referred vnto them, as it shall be hereafter shewed. The third consequence, that they which cure onely wheales, or onely looke to the paynes, doe cure imperfectly. For who can cure perfectly the headach, or the dyntesse of the tongue, or thirst, which come from a feauer, vntlesse he first cure the feauer. For the accident followeth the disease, as the shadow



shadow doth the bodie, Gal. lib. 3. de accident. And therefore the paynes cannot be cured as the pusses, except the disease be first cured, because these are either accidents, or conioyned sicknesses, which follow the principall, and doe presuppose, it must be first cured, as Auicen testifieth tract. 1. sen. 3. and in many places. The fourth consequent, if any doe ioyne the cure of the Empiricks with those which thinke they cure orderly, as the annoynting of the Empiricks, and the purging of the Phisitions, yet the cure is insufficient, because by those medicines the ill complexion which is fixed in the parts cannot be remoued. And this was the cause, that many haue thought themselves cured, when they were not. And if any haue bene cured, it was, by reason that the humors were thoroughly purged by solutiue medicines and vntions: which auoyded, nature was stronger and superiour to the disease and that euill complexion, and expelled it. This had not so fallen out, except the nature had bin strong, and the impression little: but where the strength was weake, and the impression strong, this disease could not be expelled. This difference in the strength of nature, and the impression hath bene the cause, that some haue bene cured without medicines, some with medicines, others could not by any meanes be cured. Now wee will shewe that way which both reason and experience hath taught to heale all, not onely by remouing with medicines the humor which procureth actua'l payne and pusses, and hath abilitie prepared to the same, but also that euill complexion which infecteth the humors (they being first purged) as order requireth, wherein the treasure of this cure consisteth. I could inferre many other consequences, but because it is tedious to vse many words in things not auailable to the cure (as Galen sayth) 1. de regim. acut. This shalbe sufficient. It remaineth to determine of the causes.

## Of the causes of the french Pockes.

## Chap. 2.

**T**here is a twofold kinde of causes, because some are first, some corporall: and those of two sorts, partly antecedent, partly contopned. That which is first, or originall in this disease, is twofold, whereof the first is the onely influence or corruption of the aire, from whence we must charitably thinke, that it infected those which were religious. The second is conuersation, as by kissing, and sucking, as appeareth in children, or by carnall copulation, as it hath happened to many, & very often, but by other meanes, and chiefly by the influence or corruption of the aire, very seldom. It may be also caused by other meanes of conuersation, which I leaue to thy consideration. It is sufficient to knowe by experience, that this disease is contagious, and by probability of reason wherein it is like to other contagious diseases, it may be so accepted. Hereupon Auicen saith in § 2. of his 1. concluding his treatise of the dispositions of sicknesses. Some there are which passe from one to another, as the Leprosy, Scabs, Pocks, pestilent Feuers, rotten apostemes. Now of the antecedent causes, there are foure kindes, as there are foure humors, which may be the matter of this disease through their ill disposition, whereby they are apt to receive the impression heereof: to wit, blood, choler, fleame, melancholy. The contopned cause is double, one is the cause of the disease, and it is the humor which being first infected or altered by the originall causes, infecteth the partes and other humors, and therefore it is sayd, the first originall causes moue the antecedent. But the contopned cause of the accidents is that humor which immediately procureth paynes and wheales. But heere it may be demanded, whether the euill qualitie in the humor, which is the antecedent cause, may be a disease. It seemeth it cannot, for a disease affecteth a liuing thing, but the humor liueth not. Whereto it may be  
answe-

answered, that the humoz which is in the lyuer and beynes, infected with this euill quality, may be the subiect of a disease, so it be graunted that that ill qualittie haue not attaynted the part, because it may hinder digestion in the liuer and veines, and ingender corrupt humozs: therefore by the definition of a disease, it appeareth to be a disease. Now to the argument, it is answered, that it is sufficient that a liuing thing be the subiect of denomination, or be that which is named diseased, it must not be that wherein the disease is settled, yea that is most stable, that the humoz is the subiect wherein the disease is settled. And if it be sayd, how can the humoz be an antecedent cause, and yet a disease be in it as in a subiect. I answer, it is an antecedent cause in respect of the paynes and pustles, because it is apt to flowe to the places of paine and pustles: it is a conioyned cause, in as much as it causeth an ill complexion in the member: it is the subiect of a disease, in respect it hath a disposition, whereby the action of the member is hurt, whereupon it is called diseased. If you consider these things well, you shall comprehend all the difficulties which may be incident to the definition.

## Of the signes of the french Pocks.

### Chap. 3.

**T**he signes are, hurt in the yard, especially corroding, heauinesse of the head, and payne in the necke, which by little and little are spread towards the shoulders and spade bones to the ioynts, first in the armes, then in the legges, and sometime in the muscles and sinewes which are in those parts, the payne increaseth in the night, and decreaseth in the day. The cause is, that nature is then rettyred home, and stronger, as also in regard of the moistnesse and coldnesse of the night, the matter is increased. In the day, nature is drawne from the sense heereof, and doth not so much moue the humozs, partly being weake, partly occupied in other actions. I will shew the signes of the causes



respecting the payne and pustles, as others also in the tree of signes heereafter set downe. If the payne be sharpe, and quickly arising, and the pustles little, of a citron colour, vlc-  
 rated, and the skinne rough, they come of choller. If the  
 paine do slowly come forth, the pustles broade & whitish, they  
 are of fleame. If they haue great itching, and some heate,  
 they proceed of salt flegme. If they be black and small, not  
 very paynesfull, they are of melancholy. If they be red, and  
 not paynesfull, they are of blood. You shall find these signes  
 intermedled if you view others: for as corruption seldome  
 happeneth in one onely humour (sayth Galen. 1. regim.  
 acut.) euen so you shall seldome finde the signes foietelling  
 one onely humoz. Therefore you must gather all the signes  
 in your minde, and comparing them together, attayne to that  
 which is principall, and according to that humoz dispose your  
 cure.

#### The Prognostications.

**M**elancholick persons are most fit for this disease in re-  
 gard of their likenesse, according to Aristotle. 2. de ge-  
 nerat. Things which haue affinitie, do easily change. A-  
 uicenna sayth, 21. There is an easier conuersion into  
 proportionable things, then into contraries. They espe-  
 cially are apter which are melancholick by burnt choler, then  
 cholerick: thirdly, sanguine persons through the abundance  
 of their humors: Phlegmatick persons are least subiect.  
 Amongst these, they which haue thinne bodies are apt, but  
 especially such as are full of ill humors, and vse melancholick  
 meates, as pulse, olde flesh, and such like. When this dis-  
 ease is new, it is curable, but when it is old, it is hardly cu-  
 red, and the older the worse, because that ill disposition ta-  
 keth deeper roote. Therefore they which haue this disease,  
 let the seek present remedie. They which haue many pustles  
 and little paynes, are more easily cured then they which haue  
 the contrarie. They which haue nodes or knots, are more  
 hardly healed. Pong persons (if other things concurre) are  
 more

more easily cured then others : whereupon Galen sayth,  
It is not possible that the aged should be healed rather  
then youth, 2. prognost. It remaineth to speake of the  
cure.

Of the cure of the French Pocks,

Chap. 4.

**W**E suppose the cure of this disease to consist in these  
7. things. First, in solublenesse : second, by dimi-  
nutiue purging : thirdly, digestion of the matter:  
fourthly, perfect purging : fifthly, alteration of the parts : six-  
ly, comfortiue of them : seauenthly, correcting the accidents.  
But because an error committed in the sixe things not natural  
doth more hurt, according to Serapion 5. practica 2. Cap.  
And Auicenn sayth, that euery ill complexion is not cured by  
the contrarie, but good dyet many times sufficeth : therefore  
first wee must set downe the order in the sixe things not natu-  
rall. Wherebyon, albeit they which are sound, keepe order,  
yet that is called conseruatiue, and this curatiue. Sithens  
therefore all cure is by contraries according to Galen 3. Ar-  
tis. and Auicenn 4. 1. and this disease is very drie, the order of  
diet must be inclyning to moystnesse. And because in regarde  
of the essence it is hot, comming of adustion, and in respect of  
the humors colde, because the humors are colde and drie : the  
order in things actiue must be temperate, and in passiue must  
incline to moysture. And although in consideration of ope-  
ning, digesting, and attenuating the humors, it is requisite to  
appoynt hot things, neuerthelesse there must be mingled with  
them colde, and comfortable to the liuer and beynes. There-  
fore in actiue things let the ayre incline to heate, but in passiue  
let it be wholly moyst. Let it be sweete, and moued with the  
winde. In Sommer this may be done by strowiue the leaues  
of Willow, Vines, flagges, Rushes, Roses, Violets, ming-  
ling Bayes with them and other sweete herbes, and sprinck-  
ling them with water. In meate and drinke the dyet must

not be slender. For Hippoc. sayth: Thinne and strait diet in long diseases, are hardly endured. Let therefore his bread be neither hote, nor aboue thre dapes old, well sodden and leaured. His Wine white, cleare, of a meane temper betwene sweet and harsh, mixed with sodden water, or with the water of Buglosse, Borage, and such like, especially in the declining of the disease, for at other times much matter might be caried to the places affected. Therefore if there be variable paines, let him drinke Claret Wine untill the declining. Let his flesh be Capenets, fleshy, but not fat, and Chickens, Kidde, Aeale, Lamb of a yeare olde: the flesh of Pheasant, Partridge, and little Birds, although they may be permitted, yet household flesh is better, because it is moze moist. Amongst Fishes, may be allowed such as liue in rockes, haue skales, liue in good water, and of them may be a dish prepared with Almond milke, the cummin seeds, and a barley ptisane. Amongst Hearbs, Borage and Buglosse are the best, according to the old verse.

Borage good, how sweet is thy food:  
Thou art greene euer, decaying neuer:  
Borage doth say, I reioyce alway.

Also Spinage, and in processe of time, Fennell, Parsley mingled with Lettuce and Spinage, and of these hearbes and cychoy may be made a salade with vineger of Grapes. All pulle and hearbs (except chiches) are to be auoyded. All meate made of Milke must be eschued, yet perhaps Milke may be permitted, if the lyuer be not inflamed, nor stomack, so that the corruption of it is suspected. Whereupon, sayth Auicenna, in the cure of the Leprosie, Milke is one of the fittest medicines. Now in respect of the affinitie this disease hath with that, it may be heerein permitted. Sodden or potched Egges agree well. Spices to comfort, but very little, and especially Cinamom may be graunted, therefore this powder may be vsed in meate: Take Caroway seedes, Aniseds, Ameos, Parsley, Smalladge, Marioram, Betony, Cummin,



Cummin, Calamint, Pennyroiall, Hyssope, Spicknard, Pepper, of each ʒ. i. Maiorain, Balme, Basil, Oraines, Galin-gall, Liquirice, of each ʒ. i. This powder is fit for them which haue a weake stomacke and a cold brayne, it reioyseth the heart, quickneth the senses, and wonderfully comforteth the memozie. Temperate fruites are not vnnate. In actiue things, fruites moderately hoate and moyst are conuenient, as ripe sweet Mulberies, ripe Grapes, sweet Apples, Dates, and such like, which must first be roasted vnder hoate coales: also, Almonds, Damask Pynes, & dried Peaches smothered, infused in wyne of Pomgranats, are good. Let his sleepe be moderate, for too much hurteth, according to Hippocrates, 2. aphoris. Notwithstanding, it is lesse hurtfull to incline to ouermuch sleepe then ouermuch watching: but be carefull to make his sleep temperate, for Auicen in p̄ 3. of the 1. ca. 9. saith, Moderate sleepe strengthneth nature. Let him auoyd sleeping in the after noone, vnlesse he haue not slept by reason of payne in the night. Moderate motion after meate, when the first and second digestion haue auoyded their superfluities, is good. Neuerthelesse, it is safer to offend in too much rest, then too much motion, especially rest is requisite in taking of medicines, therefore the Empiricks keepe them in their beds, for then is nature wholly employed to expell the disease. Anger; rage, sorrow, feare and care must be auoyded. It auayleth to be merrie, to reioyce, to hope well of health, to be confident, to vse frendly and louing company. Carnall copulation must be moderate, and after the third digestion. The belly must be soluble, if not by nature, then by arte, each other day taking this clister: take Mallowes, Fumitory, Mercurie, of each one handfull, Borage halfe an handfull, make a decoction, whereof take sufficient, and adde foure ounces of Oyle, two drammes of salt, let it be ministred fasting.

For the first intention, take of Calsia newly drawne, and the Lenitiue electuarie, of each five drammes, with Sugar make a ball to be eaten: these may be tempered with Fumitory water, or such like. You may giue also Manna & Calsia,

R

of

of each five drammes, and temper it with the other, for them which are rich : or make this clyster : Take Beetes, Gallowes, Camomill flowers, of each one handfull, boyle them, then put to them five drammes of Hiera Picra, Cassia, and Sugar, of each one ounce : foure ounces of common Oyle, two drammes of salt, let him take it fasting.

For the second intention, which is the diminishing of the matter, take Violets, Borrage, ana. ʒ. iii. Liquirice sliced, Rasins stoned, ana. ʒ. ii. Prunes, Sebesten, of each five in number, Senna leaues, Epithymū, ana. ʒ. i. seeth the all: take heereof so much as will temper Cassia newly extracted, Elect. Indi. of each i. ʒ. ss. or as much of confect. Hamech, make a ball with Sugar, or temper them as is sayd before, or, Rec. Pill. fatidarum, de fumoterræ, ana. ʒ. i. make three pilles with honny of Roses, and giue them after Supper, or early in the morning.

Concerning the third intention which is the digesting of the matter, take syrupe of Fumitory and Buglosse, of each five drammes, of Cychoy water, Endiue, Hoppes, of each one ounce, and vse this five dayes : afterward, giue the Purgation before set downe, and then take another syrupe : take syrupe of Stichades, i. ʒ. of Fumitory, ʒ. ss. Borrage water, Hops, and Endiue, ana. ʒ. i. When five or seauen daies are past, let him take the solutiue medicines, and then a stronger syrupe, to wit, de Epithymo, with Fenell water. Take the rotes of Smalage, Fenell, Parsley, Buglosse, Kuecholine, Asparagus, (the pith being taken out) Maydenheare, Borrage flowers, Balme, Doder, Polypody, Thime, Rasins, of each equally, boyle them, and strayne them, adding a little Vineger, and some Sugar, let it boyle once againe, heereof let þ patient drinke one great draught warme, if he loath this decoction, giue him these waters with Sugar : take the water of Ceterach, Fenell, Borrage, Buglosse, Fumitory, of each one ounce, giue it to drinke with a little Sugar. But because the matter is so rebellious, that it cannot be digested by inward medicines, there must be things

things outwardly applyed, which may helpe to digest it, so that although the matter be neuer so stubborne, yet by inward and outward meanes it may be ouercome. And do not maruaile at the applying of outward medicines to digest it. For Gilbertus sayth in the cure of the compound tertian Feuer, it is requisite to digest the matter by fomentations, plaisters, and such like: therefore keepe this order, that in the first and second day, the patient take the syrupe: on the third day, annoynt him with the oyntment afterward described, in all parts, applying a little of the vnguent lightly vpon the legges, armes, soales of the feete, and palmes of the hands, and this to be done when he goeth to bed, and let him take his syrupe in the morning, so that, in the sixt day he hath taken sixe syrupes, and hath bene thre times annoynted, and then giue him a solutiue medicine, and the humors which ought to be expelled by the mouth, shall be diuerred to the lower partes, and so shall he escape the hurt in the mouth. The dayes following, vse it in like sort, strengthening the digestion, and also the vnguent, by adding Triacle & Quick-siluer. You may also foment those places, with the decoction of Melilot, rootes of Polyhock and such like, vsing this in the morning, thus there shall be thre wayes to digest the matter, syrupes, vnctions, and fomentations. Now followeth the description of the vnguent. Take thre pound of butter, one pound of swines grease, neither too new, nor too old, one ounce and a halfe of Triacle of tenne yeeres olde, one ounce of Nithridate, two ounces and an halfe of Quick-siluer, Lycharge of gold, common Salt, of each one ounce, make heerof an oyntment, incorporating with them as much water of Furnitoxie and Scabiose, as can be mingled. This Oyntment is the proper medicine of this disease, and the last and greatest secret amongst those things which are outwardly applyed. Amongst inward meanes, the principall and greatest is the water of distilled Triacle, as shall appeare.

The Oyn-  
ment.

The fourth intencion, which is the auoyding and purging of the digested matter, is first in a potion. Rec. Electuarij le-



nitui, Cassia newly extracted, ana, ʒ. iij. Electuarij Indi minoris. Confect hamech ana, ʒ. j. giue it with water, or the aforesaid decoction in the morning; and let him sleepe one houre after. These medicines may be tempered with water of Buglosse and Endiue, or Fumitorie, and such like, or adding in steade of Cassia, sixe ʒ. of Manna, for rich persons. Or let this medicine be prepared for the rich. Take Liquorice sliced, Raisins, of each ʒ. ii. Sebesten foure in number, Borrage, and Buglosse flowers, of each halfe one handfull, foure Senna leaues, one ʒ. of Tamarinds: let them boyle in sufficient water of Borrage and Fumitorie. Take two ounces of this decoction, & infuse in it foure scruples of Rhewbarb, two scruples of Agaricke, foure graines of Spicknard, let them infuse eight houres, then strayne them forth, and put to them Electuar. lenitui, ʒ. vj. Electuar. Indi minoris, Confect hamech. ana ʒ. j. ss. Let him take this potion. This is but set downe for example sake. These Pilles are conuenient; de Harmodaetyl. de Fumoterræ, ana ʒ. j. Foridar ʒ. ij. Make Pilles with sirupe of Stichados for one time: let the patient take them in the morning, and sleepe vpon them three or foure houres. All these things are set downe for examples: for it is the Physicians duetie to varie or alter according to necessitie. These Purgations are to be taken in the sixth day, as is before shewed, and the same order to be kept.

Or Chirur-  
gions.

For the sixth intention, make a bath, or steuph, with sweete water, wherein seeth Mallowes, Polphorkes, Melilot, Chamomill, Roses, red Dockes, Fumitorie: this must bee done the day after the purging. For hereby commeth conuenient alteration, because moistnesse is most requisite. When he be- ginneth to sweate, let him take of this water following. Take of the rootes of Polphorks, Fummoone, red Dockes, Elecampane, of each one pound, cut them small, and put them into foure pounds of Palmsey to be mollified during one day and a night, afterwarde adde one ounce and an halfe of Treacle, being tenne yeeres olde or more: put it into a Limbecke, and let the water distill, whereof take three ounces, with two ounces

# Practizers in Chirurgerie. 109

ces of Buglosse water in the beginning, as is aforesayd. Let this stuffe be often vsed after the sixe or seauen daies be ended: and let him drinke this water, which is the best and singular, and the greatest secret and last refuge in this disease.

The first intention, which is the comforting of the parts is thus performed. Rec. Lætifican, Galeni ꝑ. iij. Diamusc. dulcis ꝑ. vj. aromatic, gariofil ꝑ. ss. Electuar. regum ꝑ. j. Conserua Buglossæ, Cidonior. Boragin. ana. ꝑ. j. Syrupi de pomis q. s. Fiat Electuarium. Hereof let him take ꝑ. ii. or a spoonfull, or take Andromachus Treacle of tenne pceres olde ꝑ. i. Mithridate ꝑ. ss. seedes of Citrons, Bole armoni-ake, of each ꝑ. i. Incorporat these together, and with Muske Rosewater make an Electuary, wherof let him take the quantitie of one Hasell nut, or a dragme: also if he bee weake, this restauratiue confection may be made. Take swæte Almonds, Hasell nuttes, of each one ounce, fistick nuttes half an ounce, sixe dragms of the common colde seedes, Penidior, bawne of a Capon, of each thre ounces, with Rosewater make morsels or lozenges. Herherto auaille cordiall bagges, which is were too long to rehearse.

For the seauenth intention, which is the correction of the accidents in the paynes: if they be intollerable, take a Lilly-roote, Penbane seedes, of each ꝑ. iii. one ounce of red Lead, the marrowe of an Hart and a Calfe, of each two ounces, as much Oyle and Ware as will suffice: make an oynment, and applye it. Or if necessitie both require, a little Optum may be put to it. But because these steupefactiue medicines ought not to be applyed, but in great extremitie: For (Auicen sayth) steupefactiues are to be feared. And Mesues sayth: If you can eschue it, it is not good to giue the: leaue them as much as you may, & trie first those which assuage payne, & do plainly giue ease, as Dill, Camomill, Helilot, Polihorks, yolkes of Eggs, womans milke, and such like. For pusses vse either the former oynment, or this. Take Turpentine, Goates fat, of each one ounce, red Lead, Gold Litharge, burnt Allom, of each one ounce, oyle of Bayes two ounces, so much Ware as will suf-

An oynment

fice, make an oyntment.

For ulcerated Blistles, Fistulaes, Canker, Rec.Fuliginis nitri, Litharg. Tartar. roasted in Colewort leaues vnder the coales, Gold ore, Pepper, Frankincense, yolkes of Egges, of each ʒ.iiii. the roote of Elecampane, Dockes sodden in strong Lees, of each ʒ.ii. the iuyce of Fumitorie, of Dockes, of wormwood, Celandine, Elecampane, great Beanes, Sothernwood of each ʒ.iii. white Hellebor, Sope, Brimstone, of each ʒ.ʒs. let all the iuyces boyle, be skumde, and strayned, and after the Docke, and Elecampane rootes bee beaten, and put in, afterward the Sope, then the powders specified first, then put to it common Dyle, Swines grease, and Ware, of each ʒ.ii. Quicksiluer extinct in Swines grease ʒ.i. make an oyntment, which is of miraculous force in these cases. For the nodes or knots, take rootes of Polphocks, seeth them in white Wine, and beate them with Capons grease, and applye them: or take the mucilages of Linseedes, and Polphocks, of each ʒ.ii. Spike oyle, oyle of sweet Almonds, Camomill, of each ʒ.ʒs. one ounce of Butter, Gum Arabick, and Dragagant, of each ʒ.i. make an oyntment which hath marueilous force to resoluē and mollifie. To this purpose serueth a Serecloth of mucilages, the iuyce of Hyssope, and such like. Also the oyntment vsed for Scabbes auayleth in this case. Take foure ounces of Turpentine well washed, two ounces of Butter washed, one draine of Salt, Succicritrahgulatorum, yolkes of Egges, of each 3. in number, one ounce of oyle of Roses, mingle these to an oyntment. I could here write many other appertinent medicines, but because the principall cause being remoued, the rest is easely cured, these shalbe sufficient.

Now, for the hurt in the mouth (if it fall out) take white and red Roses, of each halfe a handfull, Camomill, Sage, of each a handfull, boyle them in white wine, and strayne it, put to the expression two dragmes of Allume, syrreue of Ruberies, Monie of Roses, of each halfe an ounce, two ounces of Wine of Pomgranats, mingle them, and let him herewith wash his mouth often, or in stead of wine the water of Plantaine,



saine, Nightshade, Scabiose, or Houseleeke may bee added, & fine graynes of Camphyre, or halfe a dragma of Philoniū may be put to it, as the payne requireth. But these stupefactiue medicines are to be taken heere of. The peeces of greene Gowrdes holden in the mouth are profitable. It is good to wash the mouth with milke, mingling with it the water of Nightshade, or water Lillies. I could adde many mo: but because no hurt shall befall the mouth, if you deale as I haue sayd before, I cease, and come to shewe the way how to auoyde this disease.

What cautions must bee obserued to escape the French Pockes.

Chap. 5.



They which are carefull to escape the French Pockes, let them first eschue sinne. For it is commonly sayd, Aduersitie followeth Iniquitie: especially let them beware of ryot. For it is sayd in the third of Iob, Ryot is a deuouring and consuming fire. And the spirituall Physicians doe say, that diuers diseases followe diuers sinnes, as the quotidian Feauer commeth for pride, the Gowte for slothfulnesse, the Leprosie for ryot, and so of the rest.

Seeing therefore this disease is likened to the Leprosie, it is to be ascribed to Ryot. But because these things pertain to an other Phisition, this shalbe sufficient. Therefore wee counsaile on our behalfe, that men beware to conuerse much with them that are infected, principally from carnall copulation with an infected woman: for this disease is contagious. Therefore saith Auicen in the 2. of the 1. in the conclusion of his treatise of diseases. Some diseases passe from one to another, as the Leprosie, Scabbes, small Pockes, pestilent Feauers, pea rotten Apostumes. Sith then this disease is neere to the Leprosie or Scabbes, it must be thought contagious.

Boye.

Moreouer, such things as do engender ill humors, especially melancholy nourishment, must be auoyded, as was shewed in the order of the sixe things not natural. And if it happen the yard be hurt by carnall copulation, it must be helped presently with this washing. Take Rosemary, Sage, Camomill, of each one handfull, boyle them in white Wine, to which being strained, put two ounces of the Wine of Pomegranats, halfe an ounce of hony of Roses, wash the yard or infected place with this, after spreade vpon it this powder, Rec. Litharg. auri, cerussa, ireos nucū cupressi, ana. ʒ. i. make them into powder, and apply it after the washing, and if this powder be too strong, put to it Gallsick, Myrrh, Frankincense, of eache one dramme. But for more securitie, when man or woman hath companied together, let them wipe themselves cleane with a cleane linnen cloath, and beware the womens cloathes, for they are infected: and this done, yet for more securitie, let him or her wash the place with warme water, or white Wine, for because of the friction of the parts, some slyme sticketh to the yard, which causeth infection to the yard and the bodie, therefore the vse of this order will be good to auoyde that infection & filthynesse.

A good caueat  
of a bawdie  
Spanyard.

Certayne difficulties are dissolued which may be  
propounded touching this disease.

Chap. 6.

Doubt. 1.

**I**f the reason be demanded, why this disease beginneth in the secret parts: some soles answer, that it cometh by reason the humors in that place are most meete to be corrupted: but if this were a sufficient reason, almost all diseases should haue their beginning in that place. Therefore it must be sayd, that betwixt those parts, and the qualitie of this disease, there is such conformitie, and this came by meanes of that influence: for every thing worketh not vpon every thing, but a certaine vpon a certaine. Arist. 1. phys. so this disease is readier to be first taken in the yard, then in the

the necke, head, shoulders, and not in other places. Therefore the influence at that time was an enemy to the head and yard. And if it be demaunded why it hath the termination by the mouth: it may be answered, that this procedeth of the propertie of Quicksilver, which doth drawe humors to those parts: or better thus, that Quicksilver by his heate doth warme, and make thinne the humors thus prepared, to expell them by the uppermost parts: therefore Paulus affirmeth it to be hoate and moist in the fourth degree, to whome, I do rather stick then to Auicen, who maketh it cold in the second degree. And if it be demaunded, why the mouth doth stinke: it may be answered, that this cometh of the Quicksilver, whose fume hath propertie to make the mouth stink as Auicen saith, can. 2. cap. 2. Whereupon also cometh paine in the head, and hurt in the mouth, as it may be gathered of the nature of it, vnto this may be added the burnt, putrified ill humor, which may make the same accidents, and therefore it is no maruaile if there be so great paines. Now the especiall remedie is, that when the humor beginneth to be expelled by the mouth, it be diuerted by medicines mixtured byward and downeward, to bring it to the lower parts. If it be demaunded, wherefore some persons being apt to melancholick diseases, both in regard of complexion and ill order, are not infected: I say that perhaps their bodies are more firme, and consequently do more hardly receiue an impression then others, or by some other propertie, which in diuers bodies is found to be diuers, as saith Auicen. 1. 1. And if it be demaunded why Quicksilver helpeth, or is more auailable than other medicines, except the distilling of Triacle before mentioned: it must be answered, to come of his propertie, or rather manifest qualitie, because it is hoate and moist in the highest degree, and the disease cold and drie. That the disease is cold and drie, it is proued, first, because it is Saturnall, as hath bene shewed: secondly, because it is found by experience, that hoate & moist things helpe: also, because it hath affinitie with the Leprosie, which is a cold and drie disease, and with

Doubt.

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other



other melancholick diseases : againe, because it is a long disease: for Auicen saith, 1. 3. cap. 2. That sicknesse which is prolonged, is wholly cold : and it is confirmed, because we see this matter to putrifie seldome, or to cause a feuer : hereupon, sayth Galen : Nothing doth properly corrupt of cold or drye, 2. Booke of Complexions. Therefore this must be sayd so to be, because the disease is cold and dry. If it be demaunded, why some medicines seeme to helpe in the beginning, but when they are continued, they cease to helpe: it is said, that this cometh of a double cause, whereof the one is in nature, the other in the disease, in regard of nature which by continuance doth loath, and reioyce in nouelties : in regard of the disease, because albeit in the beginning the medicine is contrarie to the disease, yet in procelle, the contrarietie ceaseth through custome : therefore, sayth Auicen, There is no passion from a thing accustomably vsed. 4. 1. Hereupon, we see some beastes to be contrarie, and enemies at the first meeting, but by vsuall conuersation, that enmitie ceaseth, then they become tame, and the strife is ended between them: this must be also accompted amongst the qualities. And if it be sayd on the contrarie, that the agent and patient being duely situated, of necessitie an action must follow, it is answered, that in this case there is action, but so small, that it is of no force. Or it may be answered, that by custome, the disposition of the patient is altered, whereupon it doth follow that change of medicines (so that they be not from the purpose) is very profitable : as Auicen sayth in the place alleadged. If it be demaunded whether bloodletting is agreeable to this disease, I answered, that in the beginning, and before the matter be dispersed to the greened places, whereby it is mingled with the blood, especially if it be scattered in the skinne, then (I say) it is conuenient, if other particulars concurre : but in procelle, it is not conuenient, except the ointments and other medicines haue been applied, because that when nature hath endeouored to expell humors, being helped with medicines, she hath mingled some parte thereof

thereof with the blood: wherefore cupping is lesse disliked, but with this caution, that the cold humors be not made more crude, nor the hoate more inflamed, according to Auicen 4. 1. Beware thou bring not thy patient to one of these two things, either to the boyling of cholerick humors, or cruditie of colde humors. In this case cruditie is more feared, then boiling, and therefore it is seldome conuenient, and by experience it hath hurt more, then it hath helped. If it be demaunded how these paynes in this disease are to be called: I aunswere, they are extensiuie or stretched, whereupon, sayth Auicen, The cause of extended payne, is either windynesse, or an humor that stretcheth the nerue or muscle, as if it drew it to the extremities. Neither is it true which some thinke, that this is a breaking payne, because they thinke the matter to be betweene the bone and the skinne, grounding themselves on the saying of Auicen, The cause of breaking payne, is windynesse betweene the bone and the skinne, which couereth it. Auicen speaketh not of the skinne immediatly couering the bone, for that is vn sensible, but he speaketh of those which do not immediatly cleaue to the bone, as the skinne couering the ribbes, or skull, and such like. Sith therefore this paine is not in those places, it ought not to be so called. If it be demaunded, to what pustles the pustles in this disease are like: I aunswere, to those which are called of Auicen, pustles in the face, who sayth, that Asafati is a high banke of vicerous pustles. Neuerthelesse, there are oft times pustles in these like others, as those which resemble nodes, fistulaes, cancers, burning, ants, and all others, as the diligent biewer may iudge: but because the disputation about names appertaineth not to a Physition as Auicen sayth, 4. 1. 5. I purpose not to be long in this matter, as others haue done, who not knowing the nature and causes of a disease, and by consequent not the cure, haue only trifled about names, whose works I knowe not to what end they haue beene printed. If it be demaunded, why the paines are increased in the second or third day of the vncion: It is

In this, and perhaps some poynt or two more, the Authors iudgment sayled him: as in some things we sayle all.

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answered, because then the humors are moued, and also made thinne in their curing, or digestion, which commeth by the benefite of the vntion, according to the Aphorisme. 2. part.

Feuers and paynes are more increased in the labouring to suppuration, than when matter is fully digested. And therefore it is a most singular secret, to minister the solutiue medicines, that, before the humor be purged at the mouth, it may bee carried downward: and by this meanes the mouth shall not bee hurt, as I haue often tryed. Or if he haue Pustles, or ulcerated places, there must drawing medicines be applyed, that the humor may be there auoyded, & bee diuerted from the mouth. Herupon is inferred, that that is the more true opinion which sayth Quicksiluer is hote, than that which sayth it is colde, sith by it the humour is made thinne and moueable, as hath beene shewed. But contrariwise, Vincentine Ajax Siculus a learned young man, sayth: Quicksiluer causeth colde diseases, as Palsies, the falling sicknesse, and such like: as saith Auicenna. 2. therefore it is colde. For like is engendred of like, as it is in the Physicks. To this it is answered, that this might bee true, if of it selfe it procured these diseases, but it causeth them accidentally, to wit, by weakning, sith it is contrary in nature to the sinewes and brayne, because it is hote and moist: and the naturall complexion is helped of the like, and is hurt by the contrarie, as it is 3. Art. Galeni: The more hote partes haue neede of more hote medicines. Therefore the braine and sinewes, through their weakenesse, engender colde humors; and also doe easely receiue them. Thus the solution is plaine, because it cannot bee that any thing should bring forth a thing diuers from it accidentally, as heate colde, and colde heate, &c.

It was also demaunded oft by a wittie young man Franciscus de Carmino, whether Quicksiluer bee fit in this disease, seeing by consent of all Authoꝝ it is an enemy to the sinewes, and this disease most comunonly is in the sinewes. He sayth further, The report of all is not vayne. 7. Ethic. But almost all say that Quicksiluer is contrarie, and doe therefore allow vntions, &c. To these I haue answered, that Quicksiluer



siluer is agreeable for the reasons before alleadged. But I answer to the first argument, that although it may haue some hurt in it, yet when it is corrected (as is shewed) it is not so much but the helpe is more. Or it may be sayd, that therefore Quicksilver is contrarie to the sinewes, because the constitution of it is contrary to the naturall constitution of the sinewes: but in as much as the sinewes are distempered to colde and drie, and that ill temperature is remoued, vntill they come to their good temperature, it may be sayd it is absolutely necessarie. Therefore some things in sicknesse are good, which in health were vnneste, and would bring the bodie to decay. To the second reason I say, that it must be noted that Aristotle sayth: It is not altogether vayne. For he would not haue it to be vtterly false, for it is true in part, in as much as Quicksilver hath some hurt in it. Yet it is not therefore to be reiected vtterly, especially when it is corrected. For Galen saith, 9. de tuenda sanitate. It is hard to finde such an helpe as hath no hurt in it.

It was further demaunded by him, why the paynes are more increased in the ioynts, than in other places, sith by motion they should rather be resolved? And this was one Iames Roger, a subtrill youth. Vnto this it is answered, emptinesse in the place is of more force to gather, than the motion to resolve. Whereupon, sayth Auicenn, Fen. 2. can. 11. The largenesse which is in the ioynt is fit to receiue matter flowing vnto it.

## The declaration of the tree of signes.

### Chap. 7.



**A** the signes of a disease are taken, either from things not naturall, or from things naturall, or from things beside nature. From things not naturall thus, in what ayre the patient remaineth, what meate, drinke, what exercises hee useth, what sleepe, what watchings hee hath.

hath. From naturall things thus, what age he is, what is his custome, what his profession, his strength, his complexion, &c. From things besides nature in three sorts, of the action hurt, the qualitie altered, the excrements chaunged. From the action hurt three waies, whether it bee the animall, vitall, or naturall. The animall is double, sensitiue, and motiue. The sensitiue is double, inward and outward. An example from the motiue faculties thus, whether and how the whole bodie or the parts can be moued? Examples from the outward sensitiue facultie, how he heareth, seeth, smelleth, tasteth, as, what payne he feeleth, what he tasteth in his mouth. Examples from the inward sensitiue faculties thus: what imaginations he hath, what iudgement, what memoire, what dreames. Concerning the vitall faculties, let them bee inquired in the sixe things not naturall. From the naturall actions in two sorts wee gather obseruations, from the estate of ministring parts, or things ministred. Example of the first is, how his appetite is, his retentive facultie, his digestive, his attractive, his expulsive: to witte, how the partie goeth to the stoole, maketh water, hath þe course of flowers, vseth venery, & such like. Examples of things ministred are, how he is nourished, and enquiring of all other actions, whether the action bee diminished, corrupted, or utterly lost. From the qualitie chaunged, as, how his breath smelleth, what sweate, what vlcers, what wounds, what matter, what is the colour of his tongue, eyes, and whole bodie, what moysture, drynesse, roughnesse, smoothnesse, hardnesse, softnesse in the tongue, bellie, and rest of the bodie. From the excrement chaunged, as, what bee, and how much are the excrements of the eyes, nose, eares, mouth: what vomiting, belching, vrine, stooles: what filthinesse in the head and feete, what sweate in the whole bodie: yawning, stretching, loathing, may bee referred to the naturall actions which expell, sith they proceede of nature labouring to expell. From things not naturall thus, that he vsed a dyet increasing blood, or being practised in delectable things, as a Musition, or Flap- per, or because hee vsed such meate and drinke as engender blood,

blood, to wit, potched Egges, stones of Cockes, strong wine, and such like. From naturall things, because he is full of flesh, of a sanguine complexion, young man. From things besides nature, and first from the action hurt, as, heauinesse in the eyes, head, beating in the temples, stretching, pawning, loathing, much and deepe sleepe, troubled senses, slow imaginations, wearinesse without labour, great pulse, swift and fast, fulnesse of the veynes or arteries. From the changed qualitie, as, rednesse in all the bodie, chiefly in the veynes of the eyes, fulnesse of them, swelling in the mouth. From the chaunged excrements, as vyne grosse and red, darke and red, rosie red. In egestions there appeareth no signe: the spittle is sweete, sometime mingled with blood: blood issueth out of the nose, or the gummes, or by menstruall flux, or by the Emroydes, or other places: much sweate stinking like to a Goate, & red wheales: also to these may bee added, that the partie dreameth, he seeth red things, or blood streaming, and that he swimmeth therein. Therefore 4. Collect. it is read of Galen, that he commaunded one to bee let blood, who dreamed hee was washed in a tunne of blood: others not consenting, iniointed him exercise, so the partie dyed.

The signes of Choler from things not naturall, as he vsed Signes of Choler. behement exercise in hote ayre, he vsed hote and drie meates increasing choler. From things naturall, that he is a cholerick young man. From things beside nature, and first from the action hurt, the patient hath great thirst, disquietnesse, payne in the right side of the forehead, great light doth hurt him, hee hath sometime hunger with swoning, a weake appetite, loathing, pricking like to the poynts of needles, raging, great bryting in the auoyding of excrements and vyne, a swift pulse with hardnesse and extension. Here may consequently be added touching dreames, such it seemeth to pertaine to the action hurt, as, that he seeth things of a Citron or fierie colour, that he brauleth, and sometime dreameth that he flyeth. From the qualitie chaunged, as, yallownesse of the face and eyes, as it is in the Jaundies, bitternesse of his mouth, dyinesse and roughnesse



Signes of  
Flegme.

roughnesse of the tounge, drie nostrils. From excrements changed, as, red vyne, Citronlike, fierie, Saffronlike, his stools like Saffron, his spittle bitter, his vomit cholerick, Greene, bitter, of a Saffron colour, mopsynesse of the eyes & nostrils sharp, cholerick, little, and from the eares not much. The signes of flegme from things not naturall, as fulnesse of meate, idlenesse, long sleepes: from things naturall, that he is of a flegmaticke complexion, a Fisher, salt, &c. From things beside nature, and first from the action hurt, little thirstinesse except the flegme be salt, weake digestion in the time of healeth, a sharpe appetite, much sleepe, sluggishnesse, idlenesse, the partes dissolued, heauinesse of the eyes, forgetfulnesse, paine in the hinder part of the head, giddinesse, blindnesse, ill appetite, longing after sharpe and soure things, loathing, belching, heauie payne, coldnesse, whose hurt is notably perceiued in the head and stomack: for there is much flegme gathered, as sayth Auicen. 13. 3. and Mesue in Appropiat, a rare, slowe, and easie pulse. From the qualitie changed, as, cold sensibly perceiued, white colour in the face and hodie, the tounge ouerwhite, too soft, fulnesse in the body, the face soft and swelled: from the excrements changed, as, vyne white, discoloured, darke yellow, his stools flegmatick, slimie, watrish, his spittle slimie, watrish, much, and rather harsh then bitter, much superfluitie auoided by the nose and palate: his dreames of water, snowe, rayne, and such like, which are to be referred to the action not hurt. The signes of melancholy first from things not naturall, as, he vsed much musing, care, feare, &c. Also melancholick meates, from things naturall, that he is of a melancholick complexion, often incurring melancholick diseases, from things beside nature, and first from the action hurt, he feeleth heauinesse in his head, and rather on the right side, his mouth hoate, his appetite corrupt, and sometime greedie like to a dogge, much watching, much solitarinesse, paine in the Splene, hardnesse, silence, many meditations, weeping, or a desire to weepe, a settled countenance, sluggishnesse, the sides stretched, little sleepe,

Signes of Me-  
lancholie.

sleepe, if there be not sharpnesse, with fleagme, or sowernesse  
 in the mouth, an ill pulse with hardnesse, the bodie decaying.  
 From the qualitie chaunged, duskinesse, or blacknesse appea-  
 ring in the bodie, hearinesse of the bodie, the blacke Morpew  
 in the lower eyelid, & that is a most strong signe, as saith Auer-  
 rois Coll. 4. the eyes being blacke & cleare. From the excre-  
 ments changed, vrine black, or darke, greene, blew, his stools  
 blacke or duskie, little spittle & sharpe, sower belchings, blood  
 black, & congealed when it is let forth: his dreames full of ter-  
 ro. Here also may be added from things which helpe or hurt.  
 Here notwithstanding must bee obserued, that those three  
 kinds of signes set downe by Galen, to wit, from things sub-  
 stantially remayning, from accidents and actions may bee re-  
 ferred to these three, or these three reduced to them: and if it  
 were thus set downe as appeareth in the tree, from things  
 naturall, and not naturall, from hurtfull and helping may  
 be also here placed. Notwithstanding, all these may  
 be reduced to the three set downe by Galen,  
 as appeareth to him that well consi-  
 dereth the matter.

FINIS.



T Cer-

Certaine other approued Remedies,  
*very profitable also for the cure of the French*  
 discafe: gathered for the benefite of young  
*Students in Chirurgie.*

A speciall good Turbith minérale.

Beware none  
 of our blinde  
 or common  
 practizers,  
 that brag of  
 euery new in-  
 uented medi-  
 cen, which  
 they gleane or  
 steale from o-  
 thers, do with  
 vnwashed  
 hands pre-  
 sume to giue  
 or minister  
 this worthy  
 remedy with-  
 out the coun-  
 sell of the  
 learned.  
 Georg.  
 Melich.

**R** Ecipe Mercurij viui sapius aceto & Sale loti, partes  
 vj. easque cum auri purissimi parte vna optime per-  
 misce, ita vt auro in fictili fusorio liquato, & iam re-  
 frigescere incipienti, mercurius in altero calefactus fictili  
 addatur, & rudicula diligenter misceatur. Addatur deinde  
 tantundem aquæ fortis, qua aurum soluitur, fiatque præ-  
 cipitati puluis.

This kinde of Turbith is prepared with great paynes,  
 and it serueth for the Collicke, Quartaines, and for Morbus  
 Gallicus: but it requireth a time and charges, as is aforesaid:  
 but being made, it ought to bee put in a glasse vessell, and so  
 to bee set in the embers, and when it hath continued a time,  
 whereby the strong water may euaporate forth by force of the  
 fire, then it is become Præcipitat, but if you will make Tur-  
 bith, then you must wash it very well, and doe it according to  
 arte, and so to minister it with discretion, which doth cure the  
 imperfections aforesayd, without daunger.

The order of the taking the foresayd  
 Turbith minérale.

**F**irst let the patient bee purged with some good purgation  
 meete to purge that sicknesse: but if the blood be very foule,  
 as most commonly it is, let blood also the next day: if the pa-  
 tient be strong, giue him xiiii. graynes of Turbith-minérale,  
 and roule it well vp in Butiri recentis q. s. and make one  
 pill and gild it: but remember befoze you take the pill, that ye  
 drinke



# Practizers of Chirurgerie. 123

Drinke a good draught of Button broth, and at every time they doe vomit, giue presently some Posset Ale, mixed well with Sugar. And thus you shall take three of these pilles together, hauing a day respite betwene, according as the strength of the sick patient will serue. And for healing of their mouths, take Posset Ale, and mixe with it Honie of Roses: and if the mouth growe soule and furred, put into the iniectiō so many dropes of oyle of Sulphur as will make it tart: and also to heale it by with some other good lotion, if neede so require.

## White Pracipitate.

This is a secrete, and is of very excellent force for the taking away of dead, proude, or superfluous flesh, and for cleansing of vlcers, but it moueth greater payne than the other, because the other is made with Aqua fortis, and this with oyle of Sulphur: Therefore this ought to bee applyed when the other will not serue, and this is the making thereof.

Rec. Argenti viui, & olei ex Sulphure, ana partes æquales, in cucurbita, horas xxiiij. macerentur, deinde igne vrgeantur, donec humiditate omni absumpta albescant.

An Eleſtuary to confirme the cure, and to preuent the comming againe of *Morbus Gallicus*.

Rec. rad. torment. & angell. semin. fraxini ana. ʒ. ij. Augerius  
cort. citri, cinnamoni, semin. card. benedict. ana. ʒ. j. fs. Ferrarius.  
rament. tenuiss. ligni iudici ʒ. fs, theriacæ & mithridati,  
ana. ʒ. iij. syr. de cort. citri q. s. misce: fiat Eleſtuar, liqui-  
dum.

A water for pustules and spots in the face  
in *Morbo Gallico*.

Rec. mastic. olibani, tragagant. ladani, ana. ʒ. j. succi  
limionum j. ʒ. aquæ plantag. & ros. ana. ʒ. ij. sumach, tar- Auger. Ferr.  
tari rubri, coralli albi, borac, ana. ʒ. fs. sublimati in pulu.  
T 2 redacti

redacti gra. iij. bulliant simul in vase vitreo lento igne ad quartæ partis consump. postea fiat colatura clarificata & aromatizata cum granis aliquot mosci,

An Oyntment for the same.

Auger. Ferr.

Rec. albumen vnius oui recēt. agitetur donec spumescat, deinde adde sublimati & camphoræ ana. gra. iij. agitentur iterum simul, & misceantur donec vnguenti formam recipiant, Cum quo biduo aut triduo pustulas omnes & maculas delebis,

A water to take away the scurfe and scales  
of the skinne and face.

Auger. Ferr.

Rec. amigdal. amararum, farinæ fabarū & orobi. ana. ʒ. j. alluminis, boracis, mastic. olibani, tragagant. ana. ʒ. ss. succi limonum. ʒ. ij. aquæ plantag. rosarum, & liliorum alb. ana. ʒ. iij. lact. caprini recent. ʒ. iij. mixta omnia diligenter destillentur lento igne, more solito,

A Powder for the heate of the reynes and bladder,  
and for vlcers in the vinary passages  
of *Morbus Gallicus*.

Auger. Ferr.

Rec. gra. halicacabi, paria vij. sem. cucumeris, portulacæ, & papaueris alb. ana. ʒ. iij. amyli, rament. eboris, glycyrrhizæ, rad. torment. ana. ʒ. ij. margaritarum orient, coralli albi. & rubri. ana. ʒ. j. zacchari ad pondus omnium fiat puluis,

A decoction of Guaiacum,

T. B.

Rec. ligni guaiaci. lib. j. ss. cort. eiusdem. ʒ. iij. liquirizæ. ʒ. vj. polypodij. ʒ. iij. fumariz. m. ij. summitatum, lupulorum, m. j. macerentur horas, 24. in lib. 20. aquæ puriss.

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puris, deinde in vase terreo coquantur ad medietatem  
 prunis luculentis 5. aut 6. horas, & percolentur : postea  
 quotidie in aurora illius aquæ dabis, ʒ. vj. & est decoctum  
 forte. Pro decocto tenui, in idem lignum iam coctum  
 infundas aquæ, lib. xx. & iterum coquas ad tertias.  
 Sub decoctionis finem addes liquiritiæ rasæ & contusæ.  
 ʒ. ij. passull. mund. ʒ. iij. Absoluta decoctione adde cina-  
 momi. ʒ. ss. ad saporis iucunditatem, fiatque decoctio.

A most rare and singular drinke for the cure of  
*Morbus Galicus*, comming with ex-  
 treame aches, &c.

Rec. Limaturæ guaiaci, ʒ. vj.  
 Zarzæ parillæ, ʒ. iij.  
 Corticis guaiaci, }  
 Rad. helenij sicci. } ana. ʒ. j. ss.  
 Rad. & fo. verbasculi, }  
 Pol. card. bened. }  
 Rad. Iridis viridis. } ana. ʒ. j.  
 Sem. anisi.  
 Fæniculi.  
 Petroselini.  
 Succi verbasculi, ʒ. iij.  
 Sennæ Alex. ʒ. ij.  
 Polypodij, q. s.  
 Agarici, Trochis. ana. ʒ. j. ss.  
 Hermodact. ʒ. ij.  
 Colocinth. }  
 Stachados. } ana. ʒ. iij.  
 Mechoacan. }  
 Rad. asari. } ana. ʒ. vj.  
 Rad. fœn. }  
 Petroselini. } ana. ʒ. ss.  
 Glycirrhizæ. }  
 Vuarum pass. rub. ʒ. iij.  
 Ficum incisorum num. x.

T 3

Insundantur



Infundantur omnia in lib. xvj. Ceruifiæ fort. lup. per xxiiij. horas coq. ad dimidias ante finem ebull. adde bugloss. boraginis, violarum, capill. anthos ana. m. fs. Et cum saccharo albo dulcoretur. Dos. ʒ. viij. vel 6. mane tantum. Rec. Ceruifiæ. fort. lup. lib. xvj. coq. ad lib. viij. cum predict. ingredientibus cui adde bugl. borag. viol. cap. ven. anthos ana. m. fs. & cum saccharo dulcoretur: seruetur pro secundo potu.

A Cerote for *Morbo Gallico.*

Botallus.

Rec. Axungia porc. non omnino vetusta & a membran. optimæ purgatæ lib. j. pingued. gallina. ʒ. iij. ol. de terebint. ʒ. ij. fs. euforbiæ castorei. ana. ʒ. iij. styracis calamitæ. ʒ. j. fs. cinabrij. ʒ. ij. fs. cera. q. s. ad formandum ceratum quod non coinquinet, in fine adde argenti viui optime comminuti. ʒ. iij. quæ omnia simul misceantur donec frigida sit tota massa, ne quod grauius est, in fundum descendat.

A purging potion for Lues Venerea.

Rec. rad. enulæ campanæ & hederæ. ana. ʒ. iij. anthos, capilli veneris, calaminthæ, pulegij, gallitricum, arthemisia. ana. m. j. cort. rad. cichorij. ʒ. iij. cort. rad. fœnic. & apii. ana. ʒ. ii. fennæ ʒ. i. polipodii. ʒ. x. croci ʒ. i. agarici trochiscat. ʒ. i. fs. boyle that which is to be boyled, and boyle all together in tenne pints of faire water, untill a pinte be wasted, then put thereto mellis despumati. lib. i. sacchari. lib. i. fs. let it boyle together againe untill two pintes more be wasted: then when it is cold, let it be filtered threë or foure times, and so euery morning take a pretty draught fasting, and sweate after it, for it is a most singular drinke if it be vsed in his due time according to arte.

An vnguent for Lues Venerea.

Rec. axungia porc. lib. j. ol. chamomillæ, anethi, mastice & laurini. ana. ʒ. i. styracis liquida. ʒ. x. rad. enulæ campanæ

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campanæ ʒ. iiii. rad. ebuli. ʒ. iiii. squinanti, stachados, euphorbii, ana. ʒ. iiii. vini maluat. lib. i. powder that which is to be powdered, and boyle all together to the consumption of the wine, strayne it, and adde thereto lithargirij auri. ʒ. vii. thuris, masticis, ana. ʒ. vi. resinæ pini puriss. ʒ. ss. terebint. venet. ʒ. i. argenti viui extinct. cum salina hominis. ʒ. iiii. fiat vnguentum.

A most excellent Cerote for payne in the ioynts, proceeding of *Morbus Gallicus*, & for vlcers after they be well cleansed.

Rec. Olei Chamomillæ, spicæ & lillorum. ana. ʒ. ii. axungia porci. lib. i. seui vitulini. lib. i. euphorbii. ʒ. v. thuris masculi. ʒ. x. ol. laurini. ʒ. xviii. pingued. viperi. ʒ. ii. ss. rad. enulæ campanæ, & ebuli ana. ʒ. ii. squinati, stachados & arthemisiæ. ana. m. i. vini maluat. lib. ii. powder that which is to be powdered, and boyle all together, vnto the consumption of the Wine, strayne it, and adde therevnto Litargi auri. lib. i. terebint. venet. ʒ. ii. ceræ albæ. ʒ. viii. styracis liquidæ. ʒ. i. ss. extract. croci. ʒ. ss. boyle these together to the forme of a Cerote, and being taken from the fire, and cooling, adde thereto argent. viui extinct. cum succo limonum. ʒ. iiii. labour all well together, vntill the Mercury be incorporate, then vse it as arte doth require.

An Vnguent for *Morbus Gallicus*.

Rec. Axungia porcina lib. j. Butyri recentis ʒ. vj. Olei Laurini ʒ. iij. Olei Vulpini, Hypericonis, Terebint. ana. ʒ. v. Styracis liquidæ lotæ in aqua Chamomillæ, & vino Cretico ʒ. ij. Olei Sulphuris Chynic. ʒ. ss. Cynabrij ʒ. j. ss. Argenti viui extincti ʒ. vj. Mercurij sublimati ʒ. j. Ceræ albæ q. s. Fiat vnguentum.

Andreas Matthiol.

Note this vnguent for a secret of mine owne experience.

A

A fume for the drying of Vlcers, and expelling the  
venimous infection proceeding of  
*Morbus Gallicus.*

Andr.  
Matth.

Rec. Cynabrij  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij. Myrrhæ, Thuris, ana  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j. Aloes hepat.  
Sandarachæ, Styrcis calamitæ, & Beniamin. ana,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij. &c.  
Puluerizentur Crasso modo.

A purging Electuary for *Morbus Gallicus.*

Andr.  
Matth.

Rec. Turpet. albi & Gummosi, Hermodactilorum, Ru-  
tæ agrestis ana,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij. Diagredij,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ss. Gariophilorum, Zin-  
ziberis, Cinamomi, ana,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ss. Piperis gra. ij. Squinanti, Spi-  
cæ, Epithimi, Salis gemmæ, ana  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss. Santalorum Citrino-  
rum alb. & rubr. Croci, ana  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j. Mannæ Calabriæ  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ss.  
Rhabarbari  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij. Zedoariæ  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij. Sacchari lib. ss. Cum aqua  
Buglossæ Fiat Electuarium, vel tabulæ.

An Vnguent to open a Bubo, when it is  
come to suppuration.

Nicholaus  
Maffa.

Rec. Mercurij sublimati,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij. ss. Vng. Populionis  $\mathfrak{z}$ . iij. Opij  
gra. v. Lapid. hamatidis  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j. Fiat vnguentum. And so applie  
it to the safest part when you will: open it long wise, but not  
round, and it will open without any great payne.

A fomentation to be vsed in the ripening of a  
Bubo, proceeding of *Morbus Gallicus.*

I. P.

Rec. Rad. althææ, & Liliorum, ana  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ij. Rad. acori, He-  
lenij, Sem. lini, Fœnugræ, Anisi, Fœniculi, ana  $\mathfrak{z}$ . ss. Maluæ,  
Violar. Parietariæ, Chamomillæ, Meliloti, Anethi, Origani,  
Artemisiæ, ana, m. j. Let all these be prepared and boyled in  
water and wine equall portions, so much as will suffice, and  
so according to arte foment the place greued both in the mor-  
ning and before supper.



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A Cataplasme that doth cease paine, and bring  
a Bubo to suppuration.

Rec. mēdullæ pomorum coctorum, ʒ. iii. foliorum acetosæ coct. sub cineribus cum butiro recenti salis experte. ʒ. ii. rad. cynogloss. crud. ʒ. iii. farina triticea in vitellis quatuor ouorum soluta. ʒ. i. axungia suillæ veteris q. s. Mixe them well together, and make a Cataplasme accordingly, and apply it to the greened place.

A Cataplasme for a schirrous tumor proceeding  
of *Morbus Gallicus*, and is to be vsed  
after the vnction.

Rec. rad. brionia crudæ. ʒ. ii. sigillæ mariæ crud. ʒ. iii. axungia porci veteris. ʒ. vi. croci ʒ. ss. fiat Cataplasma.

Pilles to purge in *Morbus Gallicus*.

Maceratur precipitatus in aquis cichoria, buglossæ, scabiosæ post 24. horas posito super prunas vase, in vaporem resoluantur aquæ, & siccus relinquitur puluis, miscetur hic cum spec. aromat. rosat. & diamarg. frigid. & cum theriaca vel mithridato formentur pillulæ magnitudine cicerum.

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth and iawes  
proceeding of *Morbus Gallicus*.

Rec. plantag. & caudæ æqui. ana. m. i. rosarum, balaust. summitatū absinthii, & salic. ana. p. i. hordei integri ʒ. i. nucum cupressi, lenticulorum, sumach. ana. ʒ. iii. decoquantur sufficienter in aqua partibus x. & vna aceti, & in colatura dissolue mel. ros. vini granat. & diamori. ana. ʒ. i. fiat gargarismus.

A Clister drawing back the matter, that causeth paine  
in the head, in *Morbus Gallicus*.

Rec. betæ, althææ, mercurial. rutæ, fol. lauri, cataputia, vrticæ ana. m. i. rad. polipodii. ʒ. i. cort. genistæ & sem. cartami contusi. ana. ʒ. ss. florum stachados & chamomillæ, ana. p. i. fiat decoctio & in colatura dissolue succ.

rad. yreos per residentiā depurati. ℥. i. dia catholici, hieræ  
picræ, diaphenic. ana. ℥. ss. ol. rutac. de castor. & anethi  
ana. ℥. j. mellis anthosati. ℥. x. salis com. ℥. ij. fiat clister.

*Pilles for Alopecia ex Morbo Gallico.*

Rondolet.

Rec. rhabarbari, agarici. ana. ℥. ij. aloes. ℥. j. argent. viui  
extincti in succo rosar. ℥. iij. cinamomi, ambræ, ana. ℥. j.  
myrrhæ, masticis. ana. ℥. j. cum terebint. excipiantur &  
formentur pill. 8. pro ℥. j. capiat pro prima vice. ℥. j. de  
inde. ℥. ss. postremo. ℥. i. pro diuitibus adde limaturæ  
auri aut pannorum auri. ℥. iij.

A sweete water to cicatrize vlcers, and to  
heale the itch.

I. B. Rec. aquæ rosar. lib. ij. vini albi, lib. ij. vrinæ pueri, lib. j.  
malecorij. ℥. iij. balaustij. ℥. ij. aluminis vsti. ℥. iij. vi-  
tri combusti. ℥. ij. mercurij sublimati. ℥. iij. mastic.  
℥. vj. ligni aloes. ℥. iij. cort. guaiaci. ℥. iij. cassiæ lignæ  
℥. ij. mellis. lib. ss. sanguinis draconis. ℥. ss. misce, & ad  
artem distillentur, dein iterum dicta aqua distilletur, ad-  
dendo mosci. ℥. ss.

A most excellent oyntment for the itch  
and scabbes.

I. B.

Rec. olibani. ℥. iii. ol. laurini. ℥. i. salis grossi. ℥. vij. ax-  
ungia porcina, ℥. j. ss. argent. viui extincti. ℥. iij. ceræ  
albæ. ℥. ii. ss. misce, fiat vnguent, quo vngantur manus  
& pedes vesperi contra ignem luculentum donec cutem  
intrauit totum.

A Collirium for vlcers of the yard of *Morbus Gallicus*.

Ambrosius  
Parcus.

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Rec. vini albi, lib. i. aquæ rosarum, & plantag. ana, lib. ii.  
auripigmēti. ℥. ii. virid. æris. ℥. i. aloes, myrrhæ. ana. ℥. ii.  
terantur subtilissime, & fiat collirium.

An Iniection drying vlcers, and cicatrizing  
without payne.

Ambros.  
Parcus.

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Rec. aquæ fabrorum lib. ss. nuc. cupressi, gallarum, cort.  
granat. ana. ℥. i. ss. alluminis rochæ, ℥. ss. bulliant omnia  
simul, secundum artem, fiat iniection.

F I N I S.

## To the Reader.



Ood Reader, in viewing certaine olde Bookes of Chirurgerie, I happened to light upon this written coppie, and perusing it thoroughly, I thought it a worke verie profitable and necessarie for all godly professors of our Arte: for heere they shall finde in breese, certayne iudgements and aphorismes, of most imperfections, which dayly assaulteth mans bodie, not onely in the exterior, but also in the interior partes: which diseases, or griefes, are easie to be found, because it goeth alphabetically, first in latin, and then in english. It is a worke, (as I iudge) gathered out of diuers Authors, as well of Physick, as of Chirurgerie, by some that was willing to profit his countrey and common wealth. A collection in mine opinion woorthy the publishing and setting foorth, although I knowe it will not please the humors of some captious heads, that will neyther do good themselves, nor suffer others: as I my selfe, and other good men, haue tasted of their slanderous toongs, and vn-mannerly backbiting taunts. But thou (good Reader) whatsoeuer thou art, if thou louest thy

V 2                      countrey



## To the Reader.

*countrey and common wealth, or dost take pleasure in our so worthy an Arte, hauing a care to discharge thy calling with a good conscience, then (I say) thou wilt not onely finde great profit and pleasure thy selfe, by carying these small sentences in memorie, but also thou wilt be thankfull to any that shall take paynes in so woorthye a thing.*

F I N I S.





## De Apostematibus.

Apostematis tempora quatuor,

The foure times of Apostemes.

1. Beginning. 2. Augmentation.
3. State. 4. Declination.



Nitium cognoscitur ex humorum Initium Apo-  
in aliqua parte corporis coacer- stematis.  
uatione.

The beginning is knowne by the ga-  
thering of humors in any part of  
the bodie.

Augmentum ex doloris & tumo-  
ris incremento.

The augmentation is knowne by the encrease of payne and Augmentum.  
swelling.

Status, quoniam dolor neque accidentia, crescant, aut di- Status.  
minuunt, sed quasi in centro sistunt.

The state is knowne, when as neither the paine nor accidents  
do encrease or diminish, but do stand as it were in a stay.

Declinatio fit per accidentium & doloris decremen- Declinatio.  
tum.

The declination is knowne by the diminishing of the payne  
and accidents.

Apostemata quatuor intentionibus curantur, scilicet, re- Intentiones 4.  
solutione, suppuratione, putrefactione & indura- in apostema-  
tione. tibus curandis.

**Impostumes** are cured by foure intentions, viz. by resolution, suppuration, putrifying and hardning.

Ad suppurationem vel declinationem tarde proueniuntia.

**Apostemata** quæ non cito ad suppurationem vel declinationem perueniunt, curatu sunt difficilia.

**Impostumes** that come not speedily either to suppuration or declination, are hard to be cured.

Rubri coloris.

**Rubro colore** **Apostemata** cum prominentioris partis mollitie citissimè curantur.

**Impostumes** that are red in colour, with softnesse in the vpper parts, are easie to be cured.

Ad suppurationem iam peruenta.

**Apostemata** ad suppurationem iam peruenta celeri gradu curanda sunt.

**Impostumes** that are come to suppuration, must speedily be cured.

Suppuratio. nem recusantia.

**Apostema** si suppurationem recusar, neque declinare omnino concedet, malum.

**Impostumes** that come not speedily to suppuration or declination, are euill.

In augmento vtenda.

**Apostematis** augmento vtere mollificantibus.

**In the augmentation of Impostumes**, vse mollificanties.

Pulsationem habentia.

**Apostemata** pulsationem habet dum humores vertuntur in putrefactionem, & sic fit in arterijs.

**Impostumes** doe beate whilest the humors doe turne to putrification, and so it chaunceth in the arteries.

Apostematis corruptio.

**Apostematis** corruptio ex abundantia materiz vel eiusdem materiz malignitate, aut prauitate prouenit.

**The corruption of Impostumes** commeth by aboundance of matter, or by the malignitie, or vilenesse thereof.

Apostematum Terminatio.

**Apostematum** quædam terminantur per insensibilem resolutionem, & hoc est valde bonum, & quædam per virulentiam, & hoc est pessimum, & si fuerint in locis ex directo cordis, aut prope, mortale est.

**Some Impostumes** ende by insensible resolution, which is very good, and some turne to a poysoned qualitie, which is very



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very euill, and if those bee in places agaynst the heart, or neere vnto it, it is deadly.

Apostematum quædam sunt de materia calida, & terminantur in die 20. & quædam de materia frigida, & terminantur in 40. die. Apostematum materia

There be some Impostumes which come of hote matter, and they are ended in xx. daies, and some there bee which proceede of colde, and are ended in xl. daies.

Apostematum quædam sunt cum fæbribus continuis, & si expuant saniem ante 7. diem, impossibile est quod euadant: quoniam quum tam citò natura generat saniem, natura nõ inuenit omnino viam, vnde eam expellat: & si virtus est debilis cito morietur: si multa bona signa apparent (dicit Hyppocr.) vita pollicetur. Apostematum cum febre.

Some Impostumes haue continuall feuers, and if they spit matter before the 7. day, it is vnpossible for them to escape, because when nature so speedily engendzeth matter, she findeth not sufficient way to expell it: And if the partie bee weake, he dyeth speedily: but if many good signes appeare (saith Hyppocrates) he may liue.

Omne apostema de materia adusta, sicut Anthrax, Carbunculus & formica, pessimum est & mortale, præsertim cum febre. De materia adusta.

Euery Impostume comming of burnt matter, as Anthrax, Carbuncle & Formica, is euill and deadly, especially if it come with a feuer.

In omni Apostemate est triplex morbus, viz. Morbus consimilis, ratione malæ complexionis; Morbus officialis, ratione tumoris; & morbus communis, ratione solutionis continuitatis. Apostematum morbi.

In euery Apostume is a threefold disease, viz. Morbus consimilis; by reason of his euill complexion, Morbus officialis; by reason of the swelling and Morbus communis, by reason of the solution of Continuities.

Membrorum  
corruptio.

Tribus modis accidit membrorum corruptio, primo, ex veneno calido vel frigido unde complexio partis naturalis corrumpitur, secundo, quando spiritus naturales in membro residere prohibentur: Postremo, per venenosorum medicamentorum administrationem, vt Realgar, Arsenicum, &c:

Corruption of the members chaunceth thre maner of waies, first of venime either hote or colde, wherebyon the naturall complexion of the part is corrupted: secondly, when the naturall spirites cannot bee suffered to settle in the member: thirdly, by the administration of venomous medicines, as Reālgar, Arsenick, &c.

In declinatione  
ne ac sine qua  
fugienda.

In declinatione ac sine Aposthematum, desiccantia frigida, & repercutientia materiam in membro claudunt, vt inde malam qualitatem indueret & oninem putrefactionem contraheret.

In the declination and ende of Impostumes, colde desiccatives and repercussives doe shut the matter in the member, whereby it obtayneth an euill qualitie, and draweth to all kinde of corruption.

Repercutientia.

Materiam repercutientia indurabunt qua longiori tractatu morabit.

Repercussives doe harden the matter, and make it continue longer in cure.

In augmento  
& statu res  
utendæ.

Molificantia & resoluentia tam augmentatione quam statu conueniunt.

Mollificatives and resolutives are conuenient, aswell in the augmentation, as the state.

Materia  
fluctuante.

Materia fluctuante pernitiocissima sunt repercutientia.

If the matter bee flowing, then repercussives are most pernicious.

Cerebri Apo-  
stema.

Cerebri Apostema, Lethargum, Apoplexiam, & mortem asciscit.

Impostume in the brayne, brings Lethargie, Apoplexy, and death.

Pulmonum

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**Pulmonum apostema Vlcera, Fistulas, mortemque exci-** Pulmonum  
Apostema.  
**rat.**

**Impostumes in the Lungs, bring Ulcers, Fistulaes and death.**

**In corde congestum syncopem, mortemque adfert.** Cordis Apost.

**Impostumes in the heart bring swooning and death.**

**In hepate, putrefactionem humorum, digestionis debili-** Fpatis Apost.  
**tatem, & mali moris vlcera.**

**Impostumes in the liuer bringeth corruption of the humors, weaknesse of digestion, and vlcers of hard curation.**

**Fluxus ventris in Apostemate hepatis, malum.** Fluxus ventris  
malum.

**In Apostumes of the liuer, fluxe of the bellie is euill.**

**Omne apostema hepatis generat opilationem, & opila-** Apostema he-  
**tio indigestionem, indigestio aquositate, & aquositas** patis causa est  
hydropis.  
**Hydropisim, quare omne apostema hepatis est causa**  
**hydropis.**

**Every Apostume in the Liuer causeth stoppings, and stop-**  
**pings causeth want of digestion: want of digestion, wa-**  
**trishnes: and watrishnes the dropsie. Therfore every Im-**  
**postume in the Liuer, causeth the dropsie.**

**In Renibus elongatum morbum mortemque.** Renum Apo-

**Impostumes in the Kidneys, brings a long disease, & death.** stem.

**Intestinis gracilibus mortem.** Intestinis gra-

**Impostumes in the small guttes bring death.** cilibus.

**Graues affectus mortemque in vesica.** Vesicæ Apost.

**Impostumes in the Bladder, bring greuous accidents and death.**

**Quæ in collo incidunt Cancros, Fistulas, vlceraque agra** Colli Apost.  
**sanationis pariunt.**

**Impostumes in the necke, bring Cankers, Fistulaes, and vl-**  
**cers of hard curation.**

**In oculis, visus defectus, & nisi curata citissime sint, obex-** In oculis A-  
**cationem.** post.

**Impostumes in the eyes, bring decay of sight and blindnesse,**



if they be not speedily cured.

In Ano.

In ano apostema Terminat in fistulam, vel vlcus difficilis curationis.

Impostumes in the fundament bringeth Fistulaes, or blcers of hard curation.

Virgæ Apost.

Apostemata virgæ ex continua calidorum humorum influxione proueniunt, quæ si cum vlceratione contingant rarissimè membrum ad integram sanitatem reducitur.

Impostumes in the yarb doe come by the continuall flowing of hate humors: which if they chaunce with vlceration, the member is hardly or neuer brought to his naturall soundnesse.

In pectore senum.

Apostemata in pectore senum difficillime sanantur.

Impostumes in the breasts of olde persons are hard to be cured.

Circa iuncturam.

Circa iuncturam apostema, circumiacentium partium actiones mancas quodammodo reddit.

Impostumes about any ioynt do in a sort maine the actions of the parts lying round about.

In spina.

In spina, totius corporis debilitatem, propter neruorum inde emanantium, copiam.

Apostumes in the backe bone, bring debilitie to the whole bodie, by reason of the plentie of nerues thence arising.

Circa linguæ radices.

Circa linguæ radices mortem, vel pessima accidentia.

Impostumes about the rootes of the tongue bring death, or very euill accidents.

Partibus carnis.

Facilis sunt curationis in carnosa parte concitata.

Impostumes in any fleshie part are easie to be cured.

Emunctorijs.

Emunctorijs quæ incidunt, citissime curanda veniunt.

Impostumes in the emunctorie places, must bee speedily cured.

A venenosa materia.

Promotum apostema ex venenosa materia, omni cura statim foris est extrahendum.

Impostumes

# Practizers in Chirurgie. 139

Impostumes that come of venimous matter, must be speedily drawne to the outward parts.

Duræ matris apostemata ex vini potione, aeris mutatione, vel alicuius ossis punctione proueniunt. *In dura matre.*

Impostumes in dura mater do chaunce by drinking of wine, chaunging of ayre, or the picking of some bone.

*Septem attendenda in apertione iam  
suppurati abscessus.*

Seauen things to be noted in the opening of ripe Impostumes.

1 **P**rimo, vt sectio fiat eo loco quo materia continetur.  
First, that incision bee made in that place wherein the matter is conteyned.

2 Secundo, vt fiat in loco inferiori, quo melius purulenta illa colluuius euacuari possit.

Secondly, that incision bee made in the lower part, whereby that venimous matter may the better be euacuated.

3 Tertio vt fiat secundum rugas & processum musculorum.

Thirdly, that it bee made long wise after the lying of the fibres and muscles.

4 Quarto, vt vitentur nerui, venæ & arteriæ quoad fieri potest.

Fourthly, that in the making of incision, the sinewes, beynes and arteries be eschued as much as may be.

5 Quinto, vt non tota materia semel atque affatim educatur, præsertim in magnis abscessibus, ne scilicet ex nimia subitâq; inanitione, & spirituum resolutione virtutis sequatur prostratio.

Fifthly, that the matter be not all at once or wholly taken out, especially in great Impostumes, least by ouermuch and sodaine emptying and resoluing of the spirites, there followe

utter weaknesse and throwing downe of the faculties.

6 Sexto, vt blandius & minimo quam fieri potest dolore locus tractetur.

Sixtly, that the place bee handled gently, and with as little payne as may be.

7 Septimo, vt facta apertione locus detergatur, carne impleatur, & ad cicatricem, more aliorum vlcerum perducatur.

Seuenthly, that after incision is made, the place bee mundified, filled with flesh, and skinned after the maner of other vlcers.

Apostematis  
in via maturationis esse cognitio.

Apostema in via maturationis esse, potestis iudicare, cum quadam est leuitas circa partem molestant cum doloris mitigatione.

You may iudge an Impostume to be in the way of ripening, when there is felt a certaine lightnesse about the affected part, with asswaging of the payne.

Apostematibus calidis, resolutio fugienda sunt.

Resolutiuorum applicatio calidis apostematibus, & in augmentatione facit incrementum corruptionis: talia namque partes subtiles resoluunt, sed quæ grossa est sinunt in membro putrescere.

Resoluitiues applied to hote Impostumes, and in the augmentation, doe encrease the corruption: for they resolute the subtil parts, but suffer the grosse matter to putrifie in the member.

Repercutientia locis emunctorijs non sunt adhibenda.

Repercutientia in locis emunctorijs sunt valde periculosa, vel si aliqua venenositas in loco inest.

Repercussives in the emunctorie places are dangerous, especially if there be any venome in the place.

Immatura repercutientium applicatio.

Immatura repercutientium applicatione putredo saepe generatur.

By the inordinate application of repercussives, corruption is oftentimes engendred.

Frigida & humida maturantia calidis apostematibus & a cholera



# Practizers of Chirurgerie. 141

cholera cum sanguine prouenientibus debent applicari.

Apostematibus calidis que videntur.

Colde and moyst maturatiues ought to be applyed to hote impostumes, those that come of choller and bloud,

Sed calida & humida calidis adhibita humores in congeriem coaceruat, unde dolor confectum multiplicatur. Fugienda.

But hote and moyst maturatiues to hote impostumes, gathereth together the humors vpon heapes, wherevpon forthwith the payne is increased.

Alopecia est mutatio crinium in candorem quum crines veteres radicitus excidunt. Alopecia.

Alopecia is a changing of the heare into whitenesse, when the old heares do fall off by the rootes.

Alopecia quæ a lepra prouenit raro aut nunquam curationem admittit. Alopecia a lepra.

Alopecia comming of a Leprosie, is hard, or neuer cured.

Atra bilis velati niger sanguis si exierit in debilitatis hominibus, mortale.

Melancholy, or like unto black bloud, if it auoide from weake persons, is deadly.

Angina ad pulmonem sepe transit, tum intra septem dies mors sequitur.

The squinancy goeth often to the lungs, and death ensueth within seauen dayes.

Ætas, tempus, locus, victus, consuetudo mutat morbos.

Age, time, place, diet and custome, alter diseases.

Atra bile orti tumores semper dolorosi.

Tumors comming of melancholy, are alwayes paynefull.

Ægritudinum prauarum nolite onus suscipere ne mali medici nomen subeatis.

Take no desperate cure in hand, least thou heare the name of an euill Physicion.

Bronchocele.

**B** Ronchocele est tumor iuxta fauces, differens ab eo quod in scroto nascitur.

Bronchocele is a swelling beside the iawes, differing from that which springeth in the crosse.

Bronchocele si inest a natura non curatur.

If this swelling come by nature, it is incurable.

Si non inest a natura curatur difficillime.

If it come not by nature, it is hardly cured.

*De brachiorum vulneribus.*

**A**N fieri possit indicat pars affecta potissimum, sic vulnerata.

The affected parte doth chiefly shewe whether it can be healed.

Plicaturæ cubiti sunt periculosa propter venas magnas.

Woundes in the bough of the arme are dangerous, because of the great veynes.

Cubiti suspecti propter spasmus & inflammationes.

Woundes are to be suspected in the Cubite, because of the Crampe and inflammation.

Ex bile flaua & sanguine nati tumores, nunquam dolore destituuntur.

Tumors of yallow choller and bloud, are euer full of paine.

Cancer in pectore vel collo.

Cancer in pectore vel collo ægrè ve' nunquam curatur.

A Canker in the breast or necke is hardly or neuer cured.

Acuta medicamina.

Cancro vel veteribus vlceribus immundo corpore incidentibus acuta medicamina adhibita semper nociua.

Sharpe medecines applyed to Cankers or old blcers in an vncleane bodie, do alwayes hurt.

Cancer qui in propatulo grassatur.

Cancer qui in propatulo grassatur non facile saluti consentit.

A Canker that eateth outwardly, is hardly cured.

Cancer

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Cancer non vlceratus atque iam confirmatus curatio- Cancer non  
vleratus.  
nem non admittit, nisi radicitus extirpetur, aut per  
sectionem, aut per vsionem.

A Canker not vlcerated, and thoroughly confirmed, can not  
be cured, except it be wholly remoued either by incision, or  
cauterization.

Cancer vlceratus qui est in venis, neruis & ossibus diffi- Cancer vlc-  
ratus.  
cultur curatur.

An vlcerated Canker in the veynes, sinewes and bones, is  
hardly cured.

Cancer antiquatus incurabilis existit.

An old Canker is incurable.

Cancer anti-  
quatus.

In canis rabiosi morsu pessimum est signum & mortale Canis rabidi  
morsus.  
permixtio rationis & abhominatio aquæ mundæ.

In the biting of a madde dogge, it is an euill and deadly  
signe to raue and abhoze saye water.

Canis rabidi morsus quadraginta dierum spatio reclusus  
foret.

The biting of a madde dogge should be kept open the space  
of fortye dayes.

Carbunculus minus lethalis est primum ruber, deinde Carbunculus.  
citrinus apparēs, qui vero liuescit aut nigricat iugulat.

That Carbuncle is lesse deadly, which is first redde, and after  
yellow, but that which waxeth swarty or blacke, is past  
all helpe.

Calida suppurationem faciunt, cutem emolliunt, exte- Calida.  
nuant, dolorem leniunt in spasmō, distentione & os-  
sibus fractis.

Note things do ripen, mollifie the skinne, extenuate, and as-  
swage payne in crampes, crickes, and broken bones.

Calor gignit carnis effaminationem, neruorum inconti- Calor.  
nēciam, mentis stuporem, hæmorrhagiam, lipothimiam.

Heate causeth nelhesse of the flesh, shaking and trembling of  
the



the sinewes, dumppishnes of the minde, issue of bloud, and  
sounding.

Carnis supercrescentis causa est humiditas, & mala ab-  
stertio.

The cause of superfluous or prowde flesh, is too much moy-  
sture, and want of mundification.

Corpora exercitata, morbis minus obnoxia esse solent.  
Those bodies þ are exercised, are least annoyed with diseases.

Ex intemperie calida citius quam ex frigida ægri intere-  
unt, ob ignis in agendo celerem efficaciam.

Men dye of a hoate distemperature sooner then of a colde,  
because of the swift force of fire in working.

## D.

Dislocatio in  
grossis, pingui-  
bus & teneris  
corporibus.

**D**islocatio grossis, pinguibus, & teneris, contingens  
corporibus ægrè sanatur.

Dislocations in grosse, fat, and tender bodies, are hard to be  
cured.

Dislocatio  
cum aposte-  
mate.

Iuncta cum apostemate dislocatio difficulter curatur.

A dislocation with an impostume is hard to be cured.

Dislocatio  
cum fractura.

Dislocatio cum adherente fractura difficulter curatur.

A Dislocation with a fracture is hard by cured.

Coxæ disloca-  
tio.

Si coxa excidit, mucres ibi nascuntur, crus contabescit  
& claudicat.

If the hippe be dislocated, there gathereth in the place wa-  
trish matter, and the thigh withereth away, and halteth.

Iuncturarum  
dislocatio.

Quædam iuncturæ sunt facilis dislocationis vt genu.  
quædam difficilis vt digitorum & cubiti: quædam  
medio modo, vt coxæ & scapulæ.

Some ioynts are easy to be dislocated, as the knée: some  
hard, as the fingers and cubite, and some indifferent, as  
the hippe, and shoulderblades.

Quæ facilis sunt dislocationis faciliter restaurantur: quæ  
difficilis difficulter: quæ medio modo, mediocriter.

Those

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Those ioynts which are easie to be dislocated, are easie to bee restored: those which are hard, hardly: and those which are indifferent, indifferently.

Dislocatio illa est deterior quæ est cum ligamenti fractura, qua os cum osse coniungitur & alligatur, & vt plurimum fit in capite anchæ & spatulæ.

Dislocatio cum ligamenti fractura.

That dislocation is the worst which commeth with the fracture of a ligament, whereby one bone ioyneeth with another, and for the most part it chaunceth in the head of the shoulder blade and hippe.

Quando iunctura ad omnes partes positionis sine difficultate mouetur, non est dislocata, neque separata.

Iunctura non dislocata neque separata esse cognoscitur.

When the ioynt without difficultie may be moved euery way, it is neither dislocated nor halfe put forth.

Mandibula quando ad interiora dislocatur, os remanet apertum: & dentes inferioris mandibulæ posteriores sunt dentibus mandibulæ superioris.

Mandibulæ dislocatio ad interiora.

When the iawe is dislocated inwardly, the mouth remaineth open, and the teeth of the nether iawe stand more backward than they of the vpper.

Quando autem ad exteriora dislocatur, clauditur os, & aperiri non potest: apparet imminetia mandibulæ ad extra, & priuatur loquela.

Ad exteriora.

But when it is dislocated outwardly, the mouth is shut and cannot bee opened, and there appeareth a part of the iawe sticking out, and speech is taken away.

Dislocatio humeri quandoque fit ad inferiora, & sentitur sub axillo in tactu capitis vertebra, ac si esset ouum, & in parte superiori concauitas quæ tactu facile comprehenditur.

Dislocatio humeri.

The shoulder sometime is dislocated towards the inferiour part thereof, which may be felt under the arinehole, as if it were an Egge, and in the vpper part is a cauitie, which by touching is easely perceived.

Anchæ dislo-  
catio ad ante-  
riora.

Ancha, si dislocatur ad anteriora, tunc pes est longior, & non est possibile plicare pedem, nisi cum dolore, & non potest ambulare nisi super calcaneum, & multoties apostematur inguen, & retinetur vrina.

If the hippe be dislocated towards the forepart, then the foote is longer, and it is not possible to bowe the foote without paine, and the partie cannot goe about vpon the heele, and oftentimes the flanke both impostumate, and the vrine stoppeth.

Ad interiora.

Quando fit dislocatio ad interiora tunc pes dislocatus redditur longior, quoad visum, altero, & genu eminentius, & non potest duplicare pedem suum apud inguen inflatum & apostematum, quoniam caput coxæ iam introiuit in ipsum.

When the hippe is dislocated inwardly, then the legge on that side seemeth longer than the other, and the knee more eminent, and he cannot double his legge to his flanke being passed vp and impostumated, because the head of the hippe hath entred into it.

Ad exteriora.

Si dislocatur ad exteriora, abbreviatur pes, apparet in inguine profunditas & in eius opposito eminentia, inflatio in posterioribus, & genu ad interiora subuersum.

If the hippe bee dislocated outwardly, the foote is shortened, there appeareth in the flanke a hollownesse, and ouer against it a part standing out, a swelling in the hinder parts, and the knee bowing inwards.

Cubiti dislo-  
catio intror-  
sum.

Cubitus dislocatus retrorsum distendi minime potest, introrsum plicari nequit.

If the cubite be dislocated backwards, it cannot bee stretched out: if inward, it cannot be bowed.

Dextrorsum  
aut sinistror-  
sum.

Dextrorsum vero aut sinistrorsum dislocatum, forma iuncturæ & modus possibilitatis motionis ostendit.

But if the cubite bee dislocated either to the right or left side, that is easely knowne by the forme of the ioynt, and the possibilitie of the motion.



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Si pulsus brachij in cubito dislocati tangatur, tangenti ve- Pulsus bra-  
chij.  
na diuisa sentitur.

If you touch the pulse of the arme that is dislocated in the cu-  
bite, it seemeth as though it were a veyne diuided.

Manus dislocatus introrsum, digitos flectere nequit, cum Manus dislo-  
catus intror-  
sum & extor-  
sum.  
extrorsum dislocatur, digitos non potest extendere.

When the hande is dislocated inwardly, the fingers cannot  
bowe, when it is dislocated outwardly the fingers cannot  
extend.

Mandibule dislocatio si celeriter suppeditetur & sympto- Mandibule  
dislocatio.  
matibus destituatur, in duodecim diebus curatur, sed  
si symptomatibus coniuncta sit, periculosa fit.

A dislocation in the iawe is fully cured in twelue daies, if it  
be taken speedily in hand and vopde of accidents: but if any  
accidents doe happen, it is dangerous.

Vertebrae si dislocantur, semper periculosum, saepe lethale Vertebrarum  
dislocatio.  
est.

A dislocation in any of the vertebres, is alwaies and for the  
most part deadly.

Humeri dislocatio in xx. diebus restauratur.

Humeri dislo-  
catio.

A dislocation in the shoulder bones is restored in xx. daies.

Digiti dislocati in xij. diebus curantur.

Digiti dislo-  
catio.

A dislocation in the fingers is restored in xii. daies.

Coxa dislocata in xxx. diebus restituitur.

Coxa disloca-  
ta.

Dislocations in the hippe are restored in xxx. daies.

In calce, tarso, & pedum digitis, dislocatio non penitus In calce tarso  
& pedum di-  
gitis disloca-  
tio.  
donec xl. dies praetereant, firmatur.

A dislocation in the heele, insteppe and toes, is not restored in  
such sorte as the patient may goe vpon it, butill xl. daies be  
ended.

Dolor à quatuor causis mouetur, viz, ab incisione, ero- Dolor.  
sione membri, alicuius fractura, & distensione, vt in a-  
postemate.

The causes of paine are foure, as incision, corrosion, breaking

of some member, and distention as by impostumation.

E

Putredo aut  
suppuratio ab  
erysipelate.

**A**B erysipelate putredo & suppuratio malum.

Putrefaction and suppurating coming of Erysipelas, is euill.

Ab exterioribus si vertitur ad interiora malum; ab interioribus autem ad exteriora, bonum.

If Erysipelas doe goe from the outer to the inner parts, it is euill, but contrariwise it is good.

Erysipelas exquisitum.

Erysipelas exquisitum raro terminatur suppuracione, sed magna ex parte insensibili transpiratione, seu resolutione.

A perfect Erysipelas is seldome cured by suppuracion, but for the most parts by insensible transpiration, and resolution.

Erysipelas circa caput.

Erysipelata circa caput, curatu sunt difficillima, adeoque periculosa esse solent; vt nisi efficax consequatur auxilium, interdum affectos strangulent.

Erysipelas about the head is hard to be cured, and it is so dangerous, that if it bee not speedily helped with most excellent medicines, it sometime chaketh the patient.

Symptoma prauum est, si osse nudato caro circumstans ab Erysipelate occupari videatur.

The bone being bare, if Erysipelas be in the flesh round about, it is a very euill accident.

Erysipelatis curatione scopi quatuor.

In curatione erysepelatis quatuor scopis est vtendum.

In the curing of erysipelas, there are foure rules to be obserued:

- 1 Primus scopus consistit in vitæ recta institutione, atque victus rationis obseruatione.

The first rule consisteth in the right ordering of life, and obseruing of diet.

- 2 Secundus, humoris ad partem affectam cōfluentis (quem antecedentem materiam appellant) auersionem considerat.

The

The second consisteth in the turning away of the humor flowing to the affected part (which they call the antecedent matter.)

Tertius in humoris, qui iam in partem agram influxit, (quem materiam coniunctam dicunt) vacuatione consistit.

The third consisteth in the euacuation of the humor, which hath already flowed to the affected part (called the matter contopned.)

Quartus circum symptomatum correctionem, ac propulsionem versatur.

The fourth consisteth in the correction and expulsion of accidents.

**F**istula est vlcus concauum, sordidum, latum inferius, & strictum exterius, quod modo clauditur & modo aperitur.

A fistula is a hollow and filthy vlcere, broade within, and narrow without, which sometime shutteth, and sometime openeth.

In pulmonibus fistulae agra vel nunquam curantur.

Fistulaes in the lungs, are hard or neuer cured.

In pulmonibus.

In stomacho, intestinis, & vesica agra vel nunquam curantur fistulae.

In stomacho intestinis & vesica.

Fistulaes in the stomacke, small guttes and bladder, are hardly or neuer cured.

In oculis, faucibus, ventre, sede, & iuncturis agra sanantur fistulae.

In oculis, faucibus, ventre, sede & iuncturis.

Fistulaes in the eyes, iawes, belly, fundament, and ioynts, are hard to be cured.

Fistulae in partibus carnosus procul dubio curantur, tametsi foramina multa appareant.

Partibus carnosus.

Fistulaes in fleshy partes are undoubtedly to be cured, although many holes do appeare.



Fistula lachry-  
malis.

Fistula lachrymalis est difficilis curationis propter oculi propinquitatem & sensibilitatem, & inueterata, vix curatur, ob magnam carnis duritiem.

The lachrymall fistulae is hard to be cured, by reason of the vicinitie and sensibility of the eye, and being old, it is scarcely euer cured, by reason of the great hardnesse of the flesh.

In carne, osse,  
& neruo.

Si fistula fuerit in carne, sanies est alba, si in osse, est sicut lotura carnis, si in neruo, est nigri coloris.

If the fistulae be in the flesh, the matter is white, if it be in the bone, it is like washing of flesh, if in the sinew, it is black in colour.

In osse, carti-  
lagine, neruo,  
musculis, tho-  
race, vulua  
grandibus ve-  
nis & arterijs.

Si ad os, vel cartilaginem, vel neruum, vel musculos, vel thoracem, vel vuluam, vel ad grandes venas, arteriasque penetrauerit: semper periculosum, saepe pestiferum est.

If a fistulae pearce either to the bone, cartilage, sinew, muscles, matrice, or small beyues and arteries, it is alwayes dangerous, oftentimes pestiferous.

Si fistula fuerit in aliquo loco cuius sinus penetrat ad oculos, vt iuxta nasum, incurabilis est, quia nec incisionem, nec aliquam medicinam ibi administrare possumus, propter teneram substantiam oculorum.

A fistulae in any place that hath his passage to the eyes, as beside the nose, is vncurable, because we can neither make incision, nor minister thereto any medicine, by reason of the tender substance of the eyes.

### De fracturis ossium.

#### F.

Cranij fra-  
ctura.

**F**RACTURA cranij magna, agrè per sanatur.

A great fracture in the skull is hard to be cured.

Signa morta-  
lia in fractura  
cranij.

In fractura cranij febris acuta, spasmus, tremor, alienatio mentis, syncope, vocis abscisio, rubedo, & tenebrositas oculorum, timorosa & mortalia signa, praecipue si mancant

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maneat & non remittantur.

A sharpe feuer, crampe, trembling, alienation of the minde, sounding, losse of speech, rednesse and darkenesse of the eyes, are fearefull and deadly signes in a fracture of the skull, especially if they remayne still, and vanish not.

Denigratio duræ matris quæ non mundificatur cum melle, significat mortem. Duræ matris deuigratio.

If the blacknes of Dura mater cannot be mundified with hony, it is death.

Tumor magnus in fractura cranij, præcipue si citò euauerit sine causa rationabili, malum. Tumor magnus in fractura cranij.

A great tumor in the fracture of the skull is euill, especially if it vanish soone away without a reasonable cause.

Tumor paruus & saniei bona digestio, bonum.

Tumor paruus.

A small tumor with a good digestion of the matter is good.

Caro rubra in consolidatione cranij, bonum.

Caro rubra.

Red flesh in the consolidation of the skull is good.

Signa cranij fracti sunt, contusio magna, separatio cutis ab ossibus, apoplexia, vertigo, vocis destructio, sonus rancus percussio capite cum virga, stridor dentium filum retinentium dum percutitur filum, humiditas per fissuram pullulans retento anhelitu. Signa cranij fracta.

The signes of the skull being broken, are these, a great contusion, a separating of the skinne from the bone, apoplexy, goodnesse, destruction of the voyce, a hoarse sound being stricken with a rodde upon the head, gnawing of the teeth, holding a thred betwixt them when the thred is stricken, moisture comming out by the riss when the breath is holden.

Craneo fracto patiens se multas candelas videre putat, sæpe nisi sustineatur cadit, non vltro intuetur lucem, neque pannum discerpi suffert.

The skull being broken, the patient thinketh that he seeth many candles, he falleth often if he be not holden, he cannot endure

endure to behold the light, neyther can he suffer a cloth to be rone.

Sanguis inter  
cranium &  
meningem.

Sanguis si inter cranium & meningem inciderit ad putredinem vertit, nec non symptomata nociua adfert.  
If blood fall betweene the skull and hard membrane, it will turne to putrefaction, and bring euill accidents.

Signa partium  
intestinatorum  
læsionis.

Sanguis si fluxerit per nares, aures vel os, post casum, vel ictum, læsam esse aliquam partem internam necesse est, quanquam fractura vel ossis depressio extra non appareat.

If blood issue forth by the nostrilles, eares, or mouth, after a fall or stroake, it must needs be that some inward part be hurt, although the fracture or depression of the bone appeare not outwardly.

Fractura cranij in plenilunio est verenda.

A fracture of the skull in the full of the moone is to be feared.

In fractura cranij, terminus ad centum dies, vel secundum alios, ad 46.

A fracture in the skull is cured in a hundred dayes, or as some say in 46.

Cubiti fra-  
ctura.

Cubitus firmatur plurimum diebus. 30.

A fracture in the cubit is for the most part cured in thirtie dayes.

Brachium  
& Tibia.

Brachium & tibia si rite curentur diebus circiter 40. occalescunt.

Fractures in the arme or legge, if they be rightly cured, are confirmed in 40. dayes.

Costa.

Costa post vnum & vigesimum diem ferrumen implet.

A fracture in a ribbe, is in 21. dayes souloyed.

Corporibus  
macilentis  
fracturæ.  
Florescente  
iuuentute  
fracturæ.

Corporibus macilentis fracturæ perbellè sanantur.

Fractures in leane bodies are easy to be cured.

Florescente iuuentute fracturæ modico negotio curantur.

Fractures in flourishing youth are easy to be cured.

Quæcun-



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Quæcunque fracturæ ijs insunt corporibus quibus requies benigna conceditur faciliè admittunt curationem.

Corporibus requiem habentibus.

Fractures in those bodies that may rest, are easie to be cured.

Fracturæ omnes iuncturis vicinæ agrè solidantur.

Circa iuncturas.

A fracture neere the ioynt is hard to be cured.

Os frustatim comminutum difficilè coalescit.

Os frustatim comminutum.

A bone broken all to shivers is hardly cured.

Os in naribus per fractum decem dierum spatio consolidescit.

Narium fractura.

A fracture in the nostrilles doth consolidate within the space of tenne daies.

Fractura quæ cum dolore, vel inflammatione, aut carnis contusione incidit mala est.

Cum dolore inflammatione, aut carnis contusione.

A fracture with payne, inflammation or contusion of the flesh, is euill.

Fractura in decrepitis & cholericis, ac ijs vicissim qui se-rò ægrotabunt, cura longa commoratur.

In decrepitis & cholericis.

Fractures in olde and cholericke persons, and those especial-ly which are sicke towards night, are hard to be cured.

Fractura per longum intervallum non restituta agrè curatur.

Fractura inue-terata.

A fracture long unrelozed, is hardly after cured.

Fractura transversim os secans, perfacilis curationis.

Transversim os secans.

A fracture ouerthwart the bone is easie of curation.

Fractura symptomatis priuata faciliè curatur.

Symptomatis priuata.

A fracture without accidents, is easie to be cured.

Fere intra 14. & 21. diem sanescunt, maxilla, iugulum, sca-pula, os tali, calx, manus, planta.

Maxilla, iugu-lum, scapula, os tali, calx, manus, & planta.

A fracture in the iawe, cannell bone, shoulber-blade, heele, hande, and middle of the foote, is commonly cured within 14. or 21. daies.

Inter 27. & 40. diem humeri & scemora sanescunt.

Humeri & scemora.

Fractures in the arme and thigh, are cured betweene 27. and 40. daies.

Coxa.

Coxa diebus quinquaginta coalescit.

The Hippe is restored in fiftie daies.

Pes.

Pes sexaginta dierum spatio, si quiescat, conſanescat.

A fracture in the foote, if it may haue rest, is cured in 60. daies.

Vlnæ vel radij.

Fractura vlnæ vel radij, si per se contingat, amborum comminutione periculofior est,

If one of the bones of the arme bee broken onely, it is more dangerous than the breaking of them both together.

Medicamina  
fractio mem-  
bro applicata.

Fractio membro applicanda sunt doloris sedatiua & apostemationis remouentia.

The medicines which are applyed to fractures ought to aswage payne, and remoue impostumation.

Frigus.

Frigus, conuulsiones, tetanos, denigrationes, rigores febriles efficit.

Cold causeth Cramps, stiffness of the sinewes, blacknesse and feuerous shiuering.

Frigus inimicum est ossibus, neruis, cerebro & dorsali medullæ.

Cold hurteth the bones, the sinewes, the brayne, and the marrowe of the backe.

Frigida sistunt sanguinem posita iuxta partes sanguinolentas.

Cold things do stay blood, being layd nigh the bloudie parts.

### G

Gangræna difficulter curatur, & si transit in sphacelum, non nisi per sectionem sanatur.

Gangræna is hard to bee cured, and if it turne to Sphacelus, it cannot be cured but by incision.

Si carnem & neruum vsque ad os lædat, non curatur.

If Gangrana hurt the sinewes and flesh euen to the bone, it is vncurable.

**H**

**H**æmorrhagia prouenit aut per abundantiam, aut erosionem valorum. Vnde prouenit.

Fluxe of bloud commeth either by abundance, or by corroding of the vessels.

Hæmorrhagia quæ prouenit propter debilitatem cerebri vix aut nunquam curatur. Propter debilitatem cerebri.

Fluxe of bloud which commeth by weaknesse of the brayne, is hard or neuer cured.

Hæmorrhagia è naribus quæ extendit se vltra libras quatuor est mala, & si vltra octo, est pessima, & si extendit se vsque ad xx. vel xxiiij. vltra viuere non potest. Hæmorrhagia è naribus quantitas.

Bleeding at the nose, if it excede foure pound is euill, and if it come to eight it is most bad, and if it extend to twentie or foure and twentie pound, he cannot liue any longer.

Hæmorrhagia quæ ducit ad colorem pallidum aut viridem, aut liuidum, aut fuscum, pessima est & mortalis. Ducens ad colorem pallidum aut viridem aut liuidum aut fuscum.

Bleeding which chaungeth the colour to bee pale, greene, swartish, or fallowe, is very euill and deadly.

Hæmorrhagia ducens ad syncopem, & si sit cum frigiditate extremitatum est mortalis. Ducens ad syncopem.

Fluxe of bloud which causeth soulding, is deadly: or if it bee with coldnesse of the outward parts, it is also deadly.

Hæmorrhagia quæ venit subito & cum impetu, est mala, si verò contingit cum alleuatione patientis, est bona. Hæmorrhagia subito accidens.

Bleeding at nose that commeth sedeinly and vpolently, is euill: but if the patient be lightened by it, it is good.

Hæmorrhagia narium menstruis deficientibus, bonum. Menstruis deficientibus prodest.

Strua.



- Tollit surditatem.** Sanguis è naribus profluens, & alius turbida, tollit surditatem.  
 Bleeding at the nose and loosenes of the bellie, taketh away deafnes.
- Hæmorrhoidibus valet.** Hæmorrhagia in Hæmorrhoidibus bonum.  
 Bleeding at the nose to them that haue the Hemorrhoides, is very good.
- Conuulsio ab hæmorrhagia.** Conuulsio ab hæmorrhagia lethale.  
 The Crampe coming after fluxe of blood is deadly.
- Ægritudines à quibus fluxus hæmorrhoidalis præseruat, temperatus tamen.** Fluxus hæmorrhoidalis si sit temperatus, facit multa inuamenta, & præseruat à multis ægritudinibus melancholicis adustis, & corruptis, sicut est mania, melancholia, pleuresis, lepra, morphea, hydropisis, ptisis, malum mortuum, quartana, palsio splenis, &c.  
 If the fluxe of the Hemorrhoides be temperat, it bringeth many commodities, and præserueth the bodie from adustion of humors: and many melancholike and corrupt diseases, as Madnesse, Melancholie, Plurisie, Leprosie, Morphewe, Dropsie, Trilicke, Malum morbum, a quartaine Agewe, diseases of the Spleene, and such like.
- Fluxus hæmorrhoidalis interperatus.** Si fluant ultra temperamentum, omnes prædictas ægritudines generant.  
 If the Hemorrhoides doe flowe beyond the measure of the constitution, it bringeth all the aforesayd diseases.
- Fluxus hæmorrhoidum temperati cognitio.** Fluxus Hemorrhoidum temperatus cognoscitur cum sentiunt se alleuatos & melius comedentes.  
 The temperate fluxe of the Hemorrhoides is knowne when the patient feeleth him somewhat light and eased withall, and hath a good appetite to his meate.
- Fluxus hæmorrhoidum superflui cognitio.** Cum autem sentiunt se grauiore, cum malitia appetitus, & cum fædo colore, tunc iam superfluit fluxus, quare statim constringendus est.  
 But when the patient feeleth him selfe sad and heauie, with naughtie appetite, and filthie colour, it is a signe that the fluxe

flure hath passed the last temperature: and therefore it ought to be stayed presently.

Hemorrhoides curant melancholiam & nephriticam passionem.

Melancholiam & nephriticam passionem curant.

The Hemorrhoides do cure melancholie & payne of the back.

Si fluxus hæmorrhoidum sit antiquus non omnes subito restringantur, sed vna remaneat aperta.

Fluxus antiquus.

If flure of the Hemorrhoid beynes hath continued long, they ought not all to be suddainely stayed, but one must be left open.

Curati citius pereunt, non curati, i. paliiati longo tempore viuunt.

Cura.

They that be cured of the Hemorrhoides of long continuance do dye soone, but if they be not cured but kept open, they liue long.

Hernia carnosæ raro aut nunquam sine incisione curatur.  
Hernia carnosæ is hard or neuer cured without incision.

Hernia ventosæ cruciatus ingentes febrimque excitat, & nisi accuratè respicitur periculosa valde est.

Hernia ventosæ bringeth great torments, and a feuer, and except it be carefully looked unto, it is very dangerous.

Hernia aquosæ si semel testem humore suo vilescit, difficile aut nunquam absque incisione medetur.

Hernia aquosæ, if once the humour hath defiled the testicle, it is hardly or neuer cured without incision.

Hernia varicosæ propter varices inflatas & circa testiculam incrassatas difficillimè absque incisione sanatur.

Hernia varicosæ by reason of the swelled beynes that are pushed by, and thickned about the testicle, is hard to be cured without incision.

Hernia zirbialis inueterata rarè aut nunquam sine incisione curatur.

Hernia zirbialis of long continuance, is hardly or neuer cu-

red without incision.

**Hernia intestinalis in senibus difficilè curatur.**

**Hernia intestinalis in old persons is hard to be cured.**

**Hernia humoralis inueterata testem putrescit, ideoque non nisi per incisionem curatur.**

**Hernia humoralis of continuance both putrifie the testicle, therefore it can not be cured without incision.**

**Hernia inguinalis sæpenumero in apostemationem degenerat, in fine quoque si non celeriter succuratur, in fistulam vel vlcus cancrösium vadit.**

**Hernia inguinalis turneth oftentimes into impostumation, and in the end, if it be not speedely cured, it either becometh to be a fistula, or a canckrous ulcer.**

**Hernia saniosa difficillimè nisi in principio auxiliatur, quoniam materia eius venenosa, non solum vnum testiculum in quo oritur, verum etiam alterü corrumpit.**

**Hernia saniosa is hardly cured, except it be taken in time, for the poysoned matter therein contained, both not onely corrupt the testicle which it began in, but also putrifieth the other.**

**Hernia zirbialis, intestinalis & ventosa, semper si tempestiuè accipiantur, victus ratione & ligatura conuenienti aut leuantur aut penitus sanantur.**

**Hernia zirbialis, intestinalis & ventosa, are alwayes eased or cured by trusses, in time, and by good dyet.**

**Hernia ventosa medicamentis calefacientibus & flatum discutientibus curatur.**

**Hernia ventosa is cured by medicines warming and dissolving winde.**

**Hernia aquosa per actuale cauterium inter bursam & testiculum optimè curatur.**

**Hernia aquosa is best cured by an actuall cautery betwene the codde and the testicle.**

Omnis



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**Omnis hernia initio, præsertim in pueris facillime curatur.**

**Every rupture in the beginning, especially in children, is easie to be cured.**

**Omnis hernia cum dolore ac inguinum tumore difficilè curatur.**

**Every rupture with payne and swelling of the flanks, is hard to be cured.**

**Hernia cum Hydrope lethale est.**

**A rupture with a dropsy is deadly.**

**Hernia nulla per incisionem, sine vnus testiculi amissione curatur.**

**There is no rupture cured by incision, but that one of the testicles is taken away.**

**Hernia ultra septem dies, antiquata appellatur, quoniam tunc labia vulneris interius indurata sunt.**

**A rupture after seauen dayes is called old, because then the lips of the breach inwardly are hardened.**

**Relaxatio sine incisione in principio facillè curatur.**

**A relaxation is easily cured in the beginning without incision.**

**Relaxatio facilius quam hernia completa curatur.**

**A relaxation is easier cured then a rupture complete.**

**Differentia inter relaxationem & rupturam hoc modo cognoscitur, si aliquis stet supra pedes suos & impellat anhelitum versus inferiora, si de facili tunc descendant intestina inferius, ruptus est, si non, relaxatus est.**

**The difference betweene a relaxation and a rupture, is thus knowe, let him that doubteth, by reason of some strayne, whether he be broken or no, stand vpon his feete, and force his breath towards the inferior parts, if then the entrailles do easily descend downewards, he is broken, if not, he is but relaxed.**

**Lues venerea se omnibus coniungit ægritudinibus, ægritudinesque omnes in genere secum associat.**

Lues venerea.

Lues

Lues venerea toyneeth with all diseases, and all diseases do toyne with it.

Lues venerea contragiosa est, si cum mulieribus immundis coitu accidit.

This disease is contagious, if it chanceth through carnall copulation with uncleane women.

Causa antecedens.

Causa antecedens est quando humores per malignitatem, & morbi contagiosi venenosam qualitatem corripuntur.

The antecedent cause is, when the humors are defiled by the malignitie and venomous qualitie of the disease being contagious.

Causa primitiua.

Causa primitiua est coitus cum mulieribus immundis atque foedis, pustulas venenosas in vtero habentibus.

The primitive cause of this disease, is carnall company with uncleane and filthy women, hauing venomous pustles in their secret partes.

Postquam lues venerea in secretis partibus oritur, adeo venenosa est, vt per totum corpus transit, a capite ad pedes.

After lues venerea hath begun in the secret parts, it is so venomous, that it spreadeth through the whole body, from the head to the foote.

Producit, pustulas, scabies venenosas squamasque crustosas.

Sanguis in lue venerea vniuersaliter corrumpitur, ideoque pustulas, scabies venenosas, squamasque crustosas producit.

In lues venerea the bloud is corrupted through the whole body, and so produceth pustles, venomous scabbes, and crusty scales.

Quae medicinae fugienda sunt in luis venereae curatione. Lentigines.

In luis venereae curatione, neque anodina, neque palliativa medicamenta adhibeantur.

In the cure of lues venerea, neyther asswaging, nor palliative medicines are to be vled.

Lentigines sunt infectiones cutis faciei, vt plurimum, & aliquando

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aliquando cutis totius corporis,

**Freckles** are infections (for the most part) of the skinne of the face, and sometimes of the skinne of the whole bodie.

In lentiginibus si corpus fuerit vniuersaliter multum repletum fiat phlebotomia de basilica.

Lentigines in corpore multum repleto.

In a freckled bodie, if the bodie be much replete vniuersally, it is good to open the basilica veyne.

Si autem non fuerit tanta repletio, & infectio fuerit in toto corpore fiat de Mediana, & si in facie fiat de Cephalica.

Si fuerit in toto corpore, si in facie.

But if there be no such repletion, and the infection be through the whole bodie, then open Mediana: but if it be only in the face open Cephalica.

Scarificationes in tibijs, aut inter spatulas, aut sub mento multum valent in lentiginibus.

Bona vrenda in lentiginibus.

For freckles, scarifications of the legs, or betwixt the shoulder blades, or vnder the chinne, doe greatly profite.

**Lepra** est morbus consimilis corrumpens figuram & formam, & compositionem membrorum & finaliter soluens continuum, proueniens de materia melancholica sparsa per totum corpus.

Lepra.

The Leprosie is a disease of like maners, corrupting the figure, forme and composition of the members: and finally making breach of continuitie, it commeth of melancholike matter dispersed through the whole bodie.

Lepra postquam venit ad manifestam corruptionem formæ & figuræ non curabitur, sed vitam prolongare possumus, & impedire cū medicaminibus, ne materia venenosa & melancholica, ad cor & membra principalia vadat.

Lepra ad manifestam corruptionem accedens.

After that the Leprosie commeth to manifest corruption of the forme and figure, it is incurable: but we may prolong life, and hinder by medicines that the venimous and melancholike matter come not to the heart and principall members.



Lepræ initiū.

Lepra incipit primò ab interioribus, & postea manifesta-  
bitur in facie & extremitatibus, & iterata reuertitur ad  
interiora; & tunc est mors, quia membra nobilia rui-  
nam sustinere non possunt.

The Leprosie beginneth first from the inward parts, and af-  
ter is discerned in the face and outwarde parts, and being  
renewed turneth to the inward parts againe; and then com-  
meth death, because the principall members cannot su-  
steyne ruine.

Lippitudo.

Lippitudo obesis corporibus & ætate confectis sine ali-  
quo incomodo nunquam curatur.

Bleareddnes in fat and olde persons is neuer cured without a  
discommoditie.

## M

*De Medicamentis.*Medicamina  
calida.

**M**edicamina calida corporibus siccis macilentisq; ap-  
plicata calorem humiditatemque naturalem extin-  
guunt.

Note medicines applyed to drye and leane bodies, doe extin-  
guish naturall heate and moisture.

Desiccantibus  
non indigent  
4. hæc.

Desiccantibus non indigent quatuor hæc, viz. vlcus con-  
tusum, distractum, dolorosum, & apostemosum.

These foure neede no desiccatiues: that is to say, an ulcer with  
contusion, an bleer with distracted lippes, an ulcer with  
payne or impostumation.

Infrigidantia  
nimia.

Nimis infrigidantia, vlcera nigri coloris, & cerulei red-  
dunt.

Excessive cooling medicines doe cause vlcers to be blacke and  
blew of colour.

Incarnantia.

Incarnantia abstergere minimè debent.  
Incarnatiues ought not to wipe.

Incarnantia antequam mundificandi vim habent, appli-  
cata, superfluum carnositatem generant.

Incar-

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**Incarnatiues** vsed befoze mundificatiues, doe cause proude flesh.

**Quæ** ad iniiciendum conueniunt necesse habent vt cum melle rosarum, allumine, lixiuioque vel aqua marina, quoniam talia obscœnitatem absumunt & humorem defendunt, conficiantur.

*Ad iniiciendū quæ conueniunt.*

**Medicines** conuenient for injections must bee made with Mel rosarum, Alumne, Lec, or salt-water, because they take away filthie matter, and defend the humour.

**Medicamina** locis neruosis, venosis, & arteriosis, vel circa testiculos applicanda, ob earum partium sensibilitatem facillima sūt oportet, sed super ligamenta fortiora possint applicari.

*Locis, neruosis venosis & arteriosis vel circa testiculos medicamina applicata.*

**Those** medicines which are applyed to sinewie, veynie, and arterious places, or about the testicles, ought to bee gentle by reason of the sensibilitie of those parts: but about the ligaments stronger may be vsed.

**In carne** vlcerata si peracutus sit sensus, cauendum à causticis & ab omnibus peracutis medicamentis.

*Carne vlcerata cum sensu peracuta.*

**In vlcerated** flesh, if there bee most sharpe sence, take heede of Causticke and all sharpe medicines.

**Corpora imbecilla** atque loca sensibilia leues medicinas applicari quærunt.

*Corpora imbecilla atque loca sensibilia.*

**Weak** bodies and tender places doe require soft and gentle medicines.

**Medicamina vnctuosa** minime conueniunt, nisi aliorum acuitatum auferendi causa.

*Medicamina vnctuosa.*

**Unctuous** medicines are not conuenient, except for the taking away of others sharpnes.

**Medicamen incarnans** desiccare quoque oportet ac aliquantum excedere naturale membri temperamentum.

*Medicamen incarnans.*

**An incarnatine** medicine ought also to drie, and somewhat to exceede the naturall temperature of the member.

Concaui vl-  
ceris cura.

Concaui vlceris cura per exiccationem & mundificatio-  
nem aggreditur.

A hollowe vlcce is cured by exiccatiues and mundificatiues.

Medicamina  
exiccantia.

Medicamina exiccantia teneris humidisque corporibus  
consentiunt.

Exiccatiue medicines are expedient for tender and moist bo-  
dies.

Membra hu-  
mida.

Membra humida magna exiccatione non egent.

Moyst members neede not great drying.

Medicinæ que  
conueniunt  
vleribus muli-  
erū in partibus  
pudibundis.

Desiccantia & cicatrizantia, non autem mollificantia, vl-  
ceribus mulierum, in partibus pudibundis, conue-  
niunt.

Desiccatiue and cicatrizing medicines are conuenient for vl-  
cers about the priuities of women: and not mollificatiues.

Sanies tenuis  
& acuta, crassa  
& densa.

Exiccantia admittit sanies tenuis & acuta: è contra crassa  
& densa abstergentia.

Thinne and sharpe matter requieth exiccatiues: and contra-  
rily thicke and grosse, abstersiues.

Vlceribus con-  
ferentia.

Vlceribus conferentia tum exicare tum abstergere de-  
bent.

Those medicines which doe both drie and wipe are most ex-  
pedient for vlcers.

Vulneribus  
detritis quæ  
ritenda sunt.

Digerentia vulneribus detritis in primis, postea que quæ  
mundificandi vim habent adhibeantur.

Digestiues must first of all be vsed to brused woundes, and  
afterward mundificatiues.

Vulneribus  
concauis.

Incarnantia vulneribus concauis ante ea quæ consoli-  
dent expediunt.

Incarnatiues are expedient to be vsed in hollow woundes  
before consolidatiues.

Nota genera-  
lis.

Quæcunque per triduum nihil valent, adhibita, post-  
quam reijcienda.

Those medecines which in threë dayes compasse preuaile no-  
thing, are afterward to be reiected.

Melan-



**Melancholia** aut spargitur ad totum corpus, aut ad partem : si ad totum, aut putrefit aut non : si putrefiat, tum generatur febris melancholica : si non putrefiat, tunc aut mittitur ad carnem aut cutem ; si ad carnem, generat Lepram, si ad cutem, morpheam.

Melancholia  
quomodo  
corpus ex-  
citatur.  
Feb. melan-  
chol.  
Lepra.  
Morphea.

**Melancholy** is either dispersed thorough the whole bodie, or to part thereof : if it be sent to the whole body, it doth either putrifie, or not : if it putrifie, then it causeth a melancholike Feuer : if it do not putrifie, then it is sent eyther to the flesh, or to the skinne ; if it be sent to the flesh, it engendreth the Leprosie ; if it be sent to the skinne, it causeth the morphey.

**Melancholia** est mater cæcitatis, apoplexiæ, spasmi & furoris.

**Melancholy** is the mother of blindnesse, apoplexie, cramps, and madnesse.

**Melancholiæ** signa sunt metus & tristitia.

The signes of melancholy are feare and sadnesse.

Melancholicæ  
signa.

**Membri alicuius amputatione** tria præcipue sunt consideranda.

Membri am-  
putatione con-  
siderationes.

In the cutting off of any member, three things are chiefly to be considered.

Primò, vt fiat sine dolore incisio.

First, that the incision be made without payne.

Secundò, vt sanguinis vitetur fluxus.

Secondly, that fluxe of bloud may be eschued.

Tertio, vt cauterizetur siue actualiter, siue potentialiter, tam exiguò cum dolore vt arte inueniri queat.

Thirdly, that the cautery eyther actuall or potentiall be done with as little payne as may be deuised by arte.

**Morphea** est cutis defœdatio maculosa.

Morphea.

The Morphey is a spotty filthinesse of the skinne.

Si morphea fuerit nonella, curabilis est, si antiqua, incurabilis

Vtrum mor-  
phea sit cura-

bilis aut incurabilis.

rabilis est : vel cum magna difficultate.

If the Morpnew be of small continuance, it is curable, but if it be of long continuance, it is hardly or neuer cured.

Si morphea occupauerit modicum spatium, curabilis est, si magnum, difficilis.

If the Morpnew be contained in small space, it is curable, but if it spreade very farre, it is hard to be cured.

Si locus morpheatus pungatur cum acu in superficie cutis, ita vt non profundetur vltra cutem & sanguis exierit, curabilis est, si autem aquositas, incurabilis est, aut cum magna difficultate.

If the place that is affected with the Morpnewe be pricked with a needle in the vpper part of the skinne (so that it goe not past the skinne) and that the bloud doth issue out, it is curable, but if moisture come forth, it is hard or neuer cured.

Phlebotomia in morphea.

In morphea a principio, sanguine dominante aut corpore plethorico existente, materiaque morpheæ in venis adhuc remanente bene potest fieri phlebotomia, sed postquam notabiliter apparet extra, & ægritudo sit confirmata, nullo modo adhibeatur, quia materia traheretur ab externis ad interiora.

In the Morpnewe, bloudletting may well be vsed, at the beginning when blond doth abound, or in a bodie full of euill humors, and the matter of the Morpnewe remayning yet in the veynes, but after it doth manifestly appeare outwardly, and that the disease be confirmed, bloudletting may in no wise be vsed, because the matter thereby would be drawne from the outward parts inwardly.

Membrorum durities a tribus casibus euenit, nempe a calore nimio, ab humorum coagulatione & a repletionem.

There be three causes of hardnesse in any member, as great heate, the impaction of humors coagulated, and fulnesse.

Cognita

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Cognita, & vsu ac ratione probata, remedia, ignotis ac nunc primum inuentis sunt præponenda.

Those medecines which are knowne and approued both by reason and experience, are to be preferred before those which are unknowne, and but newly inuented.

Non verbis sed remedijs conuenienter vsurpatis restituitur sanitas.

Health is not restored by words, but by medecines conueniently vsed.

Scientia sine experientia haud magnam medico apud ægrum fiduciam conciliat.

Knowledge without practise, winneth to the Physician small credit of his Patient.

Praxis est operatio, theoria regulis & legibus cõsentiens.

Practise is an operation agreeable to the rules and lawes of Theoricke.

Artifex qui magnum aliquid & laude dignum præstare vult, in notitiam proprii subiecti diligenter debet incumbere.

That workeman which would shew some great things that is praise-worthie, let him diligently apply himselfe to the knowledge of his proper subiect.

Boni medici officium est morbum sanare, aut certe in meliorem statum, & eum, quem natura fert, deducere.

It is the office of a good artist to heale the disease, or to bring it into a better state, and that which agreeth to nature.

Qui artis operibus, doctusque de arte lectionibus frequens non interfuit: hocque solo, quod multa legerit, se pro nobili chirurgo venditat, longe fallitur, & impudens est.

He that hath not been conuersant in the works of the Arte, nor at the Lectures of the learned, but esteemeth himselfe for an excellent Surgeon, by this onely, that he hath read many things, is farre deceiued, and very impudent.

Nihil



Nihil vnquam laude dignum præstabit qui sibi auro non  
vsu chirurgicum magisterium parauerit.

He shall neuer persourne any thung worthy prayse, which  
obtaineth the degree of a Surgeon by money, and not  
by vse.

Medicos & chirurgos subinde mutare, ægri tadium non  
leuamen est.

To change often the Physitions and Chirurgions, is a bur-  
dening, and not a lightning to the Patient.

Etsi in longum tempus se morbus protrahat, non est ta-  
men quod se ab ægro medicus distrahat.

Although the disease continue a long time, yet it is not for the  
Physition to withdraue himselfe from the Patient.

Magna magnorum vasorum vulnera lethalia censentur.  
Great wounds in the great vessels, are esteemed deadly.

Vt morbi sic remedij species esse debet.

As the kinds of the disease are, so ought the kinds of the re-  
medies to be.

Ossis palato abscessus putoris infert periculum.

The swelling of the bone out of the palate, bringeth danger  
of putrefaction.

Hæmorrhagiam calor incitat, frigus refrænat.

Heate moueth blæding at the nose, but cold restrayneth the  
same.

Quibus vlcera in cruribus sunt, hos neque ambulare, ne-  
que stare, neque federe, sed in lecto quiescere oportet.

They that haue vlcers in their legges, must neyther walke,  
stand, nor sit, but lye in their bed.

Mordacia & acria omnia medicamina mundis vlceribus  
sunt infensa.

All manner sharpe and biting medicines are hurtfull to  
cleane vlcers.

Austro flante vulneratorum membrorum prompta est  
syderatio.

When

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When the Southerne winde bloweth, the partes are moze disposed to putrefaction.

Vlcera rotunda nisi in aliam figuram deducta fuerint non facile coalescunt.

Round vlcers, except they be reduced into another figure, are hardly cured.

Vlcus erysipelatosum purgationem per inferiora postulat.

An vlcer with Erysipelas requireth purging by the inferiour parts.

Nemini nisi abdominoso tristitia prodest.

Sadnes is profitable to none, saue only to them that are corpulent and foggie.

Ignauia calorem naturalem debilitat & extinguit.

Slouthfulnesse weakneth and extinguisheth naturall heate.

Morbi frigidi senibus sunt infensi ac solutu contumaces: inuenibus vero non ita infelli & rebelles.

Cold diseases are hurtfull to olde men, and very hard to be resolved: but to young men not so troublesome and rebellious.

O

OEdema vt plurimum terminatur per resolutionem seu exhalationem, raro per suppurationem, sapissimè per conuersionem seu permutationem in nodos & alia apostemata. Eius terminatio.

Oedema for the most part is cured by resolving or euaporation, seldome by suppuration, and very often by turning or chaunging into knots or other impostumes.

Quandiu lippa est aquosa & subtilis, agritudo est in principio, & cum incipit ingrossari & dealbari tunc est in augmento, & cum lippa est multa, claudens palpebras, tunc est status: & cum incipit minui, tunc est declinatio: & lippa quæ habet frusta parua est mala, sicut dicit Auicenna. Principium.  
Augmentum.  
Status.

When

When

When the blearednes is watrish and thinne, than the dise ase is in the beginning: and when it waxeth thicke and white, than it is in the augmentation: and when the blearednes is great, closing the eplids, than it is in the state; and when that beginneth to diminish, than it is in the declining: and blearednes which hath little peeces is euill, as Auicen sayth.

Opthalmia in  
hieme.

Opthalmia quæ est in hieme cum particularibus concurrentibus in frigiditate, tardius venit & tardius recedit, & est magis periculosa propter clausuram pororum.

That Opthalmia which chaunceth in winter with particulars concurring in coldeesse, hapneth slowly and goeth away slowly, and is more dangerous by reason of the shutting of the pores.

Opthalmia in  
æstate.

Illa autem quæ est in æstate, citius venit & citius recedit.

That Opthalmia which is in Sommer time, cometh sooner, and goeth away sooner.

Reliquiæ op-  
thalmiæ.

Opthalmia si malè curetur malas reliquias dimittit sicut est macula, pannus, tela, & ita de alijs.

If Opthalmia bee not well cured, it leaueth behinde it euill reliques, such as is the bloudie spot, pannicle, webbe, and such like.

Opthalmia quæ antiquatur, in qua non proficiunt medicamina, est pessima inter omnes, quoniam significatur humor corruptus inuiscatus, corrumpens nutrimentum.

Opthalmia, that is inueterated wherein medicines are not auailable is the worst of all, because it significeth a corrupt stumie humour corrupting the nourishment.

Si panaritiõ non subito succurritur, corrumpit primam iuncturam digiti, quæ cum osse deperditur & manat ab eo sanies subtilis fœtida, quando ad putredinem deuenit.

If a felon be not speedily helped, it putrifieth the first ioynt of  
the



the finger, which together with the bone is utterly lost, and when it commeth to putrification there floweth from it thin stinking matter.

Infrigidantia à principio sunt applicanda ad confirmationem prohibendam, sed post principium eorum vsus inculcat materiam, & auget dolorem.

Medicam in qua panatio sunt applicanda à principio.

Cold things must bee applyed in the beginning to hinder the confirming of the griefe, but the vse of them after the beginning, impacteth the matter and encreaseeth the payne.

Si videris hoc apostema ad exituram disponi, applica maturantia, & cura eo modo, quo alix exiturae curantur.

If you perceiue this impostume to growe to a tumor, apply maturatiues, and cure it in that order as other tumors require.

Verum si dolor intensissimus perseueret, & nullum appareat signum exiturae futurae, sinde digitum lateraliter ab vngue vsque ad os, & statim sedabit dolor.

But if the intollerable payne doe remayne, and no signe of any tumor appeare, then make incision all along the first ioynt of the finger hard by the side of the naile to the very bone, and presently the payne will cease.

Omnes pustulae si negligantur & non mundificentur in scabiem conuertuntur.

In scabiem conuertuntur.

All pustules if they be neglected, and not mundified, they turne into scabbes.

Pustulae si fuerint de causa calida ad impetiginem & serpiginem & alia mala accidentia vergunt.

De causa calida ad impetiginem & serpiginem vergunt.

Pustules that come of a hote cause doe turne to Impetigo, and Serpigo, and other euill accidents.

Si autem fuerint de phlegmate post scabiem in fistulam conuertuntur.

Pustules that come of flegme after the Scabbe doe turne to a Fistula.

De phlegmate.

Si fuerint de melancholia difficilè curantur.

De melancholia.

*Pustulæ liuidæ.*

**Pustules** that come of melancholie are hard to be cured.

*Pustulæ liuidæ in vlla parte corporis emergentes, citoque evanescentes malum portendunt.*

**Pustules** that bee of swartish colour appearing in any part of the bodie, and sodainly vanishing away, are a signe of euill.

*Putredo oritur cum vapores humidi in membro includuntur; & ibi adeo impediti sunt, vt euaporari nequeunt.*

**Putrefaction** commeth when moyst vapors are included within the member, so as they cannot euaporate.

*In putredinem humiditas & calor cito transeunt, si non bono regimine gubernentur.*

**Moysture** and heate being not weil gouerned, will speedily turne to putrefaction.

*Putredo à narcoticis nonnunquam accidit.*

**Putrefaction** is often caused by the application of stupefactiue medicines.

### S

#### *De Sanguine.*

*Sanguis tenuis*

**Sanguis tenuis**, totum per corpus non dispersus, externa sola inflammat, erysipelas nothum generans.

**Thinne** bloud not dispersed through the whole bodie, inflameth the outward parts, causing a bastard Erysipelas.

*Sanguis grossus & calidus.*

**Sanguis substantia grossus & calidus** carbunculos parit. **Bloud** that is grosse in substance and hote, causeth Carbuncles.

*Sanguis naturalis.*

**Sanguinis naturalis copia** phlegmonem parit. **Abundance** of naturall bloud causeth Biles.

#### *Iudicium de sanguine emisso, ex substantia.*

*Serum multum.*

**Serum multum** tanquam aqua citrina concreto sanguini innatans, vel potum liberaliorem vel iecur infirmum

mum, vel imbecilles renes vel eisdem obstructos ostendit.

Much whey like unto yellow water, swimming aloft of congealed blood, sheweth either much drinking, or a weak Lpuer : or weak or stopped kidnepes.

Spuma innatans nisi fluoris impetu nata est, incendium, atque feruorem eius humoris monstrat, cuius colorem præ se fert : rubra quidem, sanguinis ; flaua, bilis ; alba, pituita ; liuida, melancholia.

Spuma.

Froth swimming aloft, except it be by the force of the fluxe, sheweth burning and heate of that humor, whose colour it beareth, as if it be red, it cometh of blood, yellow, of choller, white, of flegms, swartish, of melancholy.

Sanguinis durescentis color per summa rubicundus, boni utilisque sanguinis est index.

Color rubicundus.

The colour of congealed blood being red aboue, is a signe of good and profitable blood.

Sanguini innatat nonnunquam pingue quiddam & adiposum instar telæ aranei cohærens : hoc, si admodum pingue & obesum sit corpus, ex ipso sanguine causam habet, qui est in adipem pronus. Sin corpus strigosius sit minusque obesum, id ipsum colliquari & marcescere portendit.

Pinguedo.

There swimmeth sometimes in the blood a certaine fatnesse, cleauing together like a Spiders webbe : if the body be very fat, it was caused of such blood, which is enclined to fatnesse : but if the bodie be verie leane, the same is a signe of the withering and decay thereof.

Si diffuso sanguine, grana quædam arenularum æmula ostendantur : aiunt vel elephantiasin vel ad hanc propensionem notari : quanquam obseruantibus nihil tale deprehensum est.

Grana arenularum.

If in the blood being cut, certayne graynes like sand be found, some say it signifieth the Leprosy, or an inclination thereunto, although they that haue obserued, haue not



found it any such thing.

Graue  
olens.

Si sanguinem graue olere (quod rarum est) contigerit, putredinis corruptionisque immensæ est inditium.

If it chance that the blood stincketh, which hapneth seldome, it is a signe of very great putrefaction and corruption.

Scabies in  
decrepitis.

Scabies in decrepitis est difficilis curationis aut impossibilis.

The Scab in old age is very hard or impossible to be cured.

Scabies fœda  
cum vlcera-  
tione fœtida.

Scabies fœda vlceratione fœtida, multas partes corporis occupans, & corrumpens, habet malam radicem, & approximatur ad malas ægritudines, & difficilis curationis valde.

A filthy Scab, with stincking vlceration, in many parts of the bodie corrupting, hath an euill roote, and draweth nêere the nature of euil diseases, being also very hard of curation.

Scabies parua.

Scabies si fuerit parua, modicam partem corporis occupans, sine magna angustia, & non somnum aufrens, facile curabitur, & e contrario contrariè.

A small Scab, occupying but a little part of the body, without any great anguish, and not diminishing sleepe, is easily cured, and contrarywise, contrarily.

#### De Strumis.

Strumæ par-  
ua & magnæ.

Strumæ parua facilius curantur, magnæ difficilius.

Small wennes are easy to be cured, but great ones are hard.

Strumæ mites  
& malignæ.

Strumæ mites facile curam recipiunt, malignæ ægrè.

Wennes without payne and anguish are easy to be cured, but those which are froward, will hardly receiue curation.

Strumæ super-  
ficialiæ &  
profundæ.  
Strumæ re-  
centes & in-  
ueteratæ.

Strumæ superficialiæ facile sanantur profundæ difficulter.

Those wennes which lye nêere the skinne are easy to be cured, but those which lye deepe within the flesh, are hard to cure.

Strumæ recentes discuti & resolui possunt, inueteratæ discuti

discuti & resolui nequeunt.

Wennes of small continuance may be resolved, but those which are inueterated, can not be resolved.

Dolor & calor ostendunt strumam vel in suppurationem ire vel in fistulam aut cancrum degenerari. Dolor aut calor.

Payne and heate in a wenne, declareth the same eyther to turne to suppuration, or else into a fistulae or Cancker.

Qui breui atque angusta sunt fronte, & compressa habent tempora, ac maxillas amplas, strumis sunt obnoxij. Qui strumis obnoxij sunt.

They that haue a short and narrow forehead, and their temples compassed with large iawes, are incident to haue wennes.

Strumæ non facile maturescunt & plerumq; iterum iuxta cicatrices ipsas resurgunt.

Wennes are hardly ripened, and oftentimes they do rise againe beside the cicatrices.

## T.

**T**inea est scabies capitis cū squammis & pilorum euulsione, & colore cinericeo, & odore foetido & aspectu abhominabili. Tinea quid?

Tinea, or the skall, is a scabbe of the head, with scales, and falling of the heare, in colour like vnto ashes, stincking sauour, and in sight abhominable.

Tinea si sit recens tamen cum difficultate curatur.

Tinea recens.

A skall if it be new, yet is it hard to be cured.

Si sit antiqua aut nunquam, aut cum labore magno, & in longissimo tempore; quoniam mala complexio venit ad tantam adæquationem, quod quasi non accipit curationem, & ideo si curetur raro ibi pili nascuntur & illa pars semper erit debilior.

Tinea antiqua.

If the skall be olde, it is neuer cured, or with great labour, and in long time, because that euill complexion commeth to such equalitie, that it cannot almost receiue curation, and therefore if it be cured, the haire will seldome growe

growe in that place agayne, and that part will be alwayes weaker.

*De Tumoribus.*

Tumores a  
flegmate.

**T**umores ex flegmate nati sunt vt plurimum indolentes.

Tumors that proceed of flegme, are for the most part without griefe.

Tumores de  
atra bile.

Tumores de atra bile orti semper dolorosi.

Tumors proceeding of melancholy, are alwayes greivous.

Tumore de  
flaua bile &  
sanguine.

Tumores de flaua bile & sanguine nati nunquam dolore destituuntur.

Tumors comming of yelow choller and bloud, are neuer without great payne.

Circa testes  
tumor durus.

Tumor durus circa testes, cum carnis excretionem, difficulter curatur.

A hard tumor about the testicles, with excretion of the flesh, is hard to be cured.

Tumor cer-  
uicis.

Tumor cervicis promittit salutem in angina.

A tumor in the throte, betokeneth health in Angina.

Tumores  
molles &  
duri.

Tumores concocti sunt molles, crudi vero duri.

Ripe tumors are soft, but unripe are hard.

V.

*De Vena sectione.*

Tempus in  
quo venæ  
sectio sit ven-  
tenda.

**T**empus in quo venæ sectio vtenda venit a februario incipit, & rursus a septembri, ad septimum eiusdem perdurans.

The time when letting of blood must be vsed, beginneth at February, and agayne at September, enduring to the seauenth day thereof.

Sæpe in anno  
venam inci-  
dere.  
Obstructiones  
curat.

Venam sæpius incidere in anno non expedit.

It is not good to be let blood oft in one yeare.

In obstructionibus curandis, ante omnia venam secare oportet



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oportet, etiamsi plenitudo non adsit.

In the curing of obstructions, letting of blood before all other is to be used, although there be no fulnes.

Quous tempore & hora mittere sanguinem necessitas concedit & iubet.

Quous tem-  
pore & hora  
mittere san-  
guinem.

If necessitie doe require, Phlebotomie may bee used at any time.

Non dierum numerus sed vnicum virium robur considerandum in sectione venæ febrium continuarum.

Fit febribus  
continuis.

For Phlebotomie in continuall Feuers, not the number of daies, but onely the strength of the partie is to bee considered.

A sanguinis missione abstinendum est vbi sanguis bonus exiguus est.

A sanguinis  
missione vbi  
abstinendum.

Abstayne from Phlebotomie where there is but a little good blood.

Venæ sectio quæcunque & quous modo facta æquabiliter totum corpus euacuat.

Totum corpus  
euacuat.

Euery manner of letting of blood doth equally euacuate the whole bodie.

Nullus pæne morbus, in quo non mittatur sanguis.

In omni ferè  
morbo valet.

There is almost no disease wherein Phlebotomie may not be used.

Vehemens febris, vbi rubet corpus venæque tument, sanguinis detractionem requirit.

Febris vehemens.

A vehement Feuer where the bodie is red and the veynes doe swell, requireth letting of blood.

Si timidè scalpellus dimittatur summam cutem lacerat nec venam incidit.

If Phlebotomy be done fearfully, it doth but teare the skinne and misse the veyne.

Post longam ægritudinem, cauendum à phlebotomia.

A phlebotomia  
cauendū.

After long sicknesse beware of blood-letting.

Tempore calidissimo, & frigidissimo, nullo modo fiat phlebotomia.

Tempore calidissimo & frigidissimo.

In extremitie of wether, hote or colde, Phlebotomie ought in no wise to be vsed.

Tempus in quo mittatur.

Ver & autumnus sunt tempora aptissima phlebotomiæ, The Spring and Autumne are most conuenient times for blood-letting.

Non secetur vena.

Aere existente pestilentiali, nubiloso vel turbido aut flante vento australi non secetur vena.

When the ayre is pestilent, cloudie or troubled, or when the South winde bloweth, do not let blood.

Hora phlebotomie eligenda.

In æstate octaua hora et hieme meridies eligatur in phlebotomia.

In Sommer take eight of the Clocke, and in Winter, none, for the houre of Phlebotomie.

Cautela.

Si luna sit in signo habente aspectum malum ad aliquod membrum non fiat phlebotomia de illo membro.

If the Moone bee in any signe, hauing an euill aspect to any member, do not let blood on that member.

Ante phlebotomiam.

Ante Phlebotomiam bonum est exercitari, moueri, eugilari vt sanguis sit mobilior.

Before bloodletting, it is good to be exercised, to moue, and to watch, whereby the blood may be more moueable.

Membrum.

Membrum phlebotomandum est frigandum & calefaciendum, cum aqua calida lauandum, vt vena sit apertior & sanguis fluxibilior.

The member that you will let blood must be chaffed and heated with hote water, that the veyne may bee more apparant and the blood more fluent.

si sit debilis.

Si phlebotomandus est valde debilis comedat prius panem & bibat vinum stipticum.

If a weake bodie must bee let blood, let him eate bread and drinke stipticke wine before.

Partes quasanguis emittitur.

In æstate & vere fiat phlebotomia in parte dextra, autumno & hieme, sinistra.

In the Sommer and Spring let blood on the right side, and in

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in Autumne and Winter on the left.

In materia venenosa debet fieri phlebotomia ex eadem parte. Materia venosa.

In venomous matter let blood on the same side.

Qui annos 60 habent, cephalicam non aperiant.

Qui annos 60 habent.

At theescope pæres let not blood in cephalica,

Qui senes sunt & ægroti edant iuscula & bibant vinum bonum vna vel altera hora ante sectionem. Senes & ægroti.

Olde men and sicke persons may eat both and drinke Wine one houre or two before they be let blood.

Qui facile ac sæpe sudant, indigent venæ sectione.

Qui phlebotomia indigent.

They that sweate easely and often neede bloodletting.

Sectio consueta non sine periculo prætermittitur.

Sectio consueta.

Accustomed bloodletting may not bee let passe without danger.

A sectione cibo vtere bono, ac tenui, vino subtili, vitans aquam mulsam, ceruisiam, pisces & quæ generant malum sanguinem. Post sectionem.

After bloodletting vse good meate, thinne diet, thinne wine, eschew Poniedwater, Ale, Fish, and those things which engender euill blood.

Sectio venarum nõ urgente necessitate obest potius quam prodest.

Bloud letten without neede vrging thereunto, doth moze hurt then good.

## De Variolis.

SI variolæ fuerint pauca & cito apparentes & quod cito maturentur signa sunt bonæ crisis. Variolæ pauca.

If the measels be fewe in quantitie, soone appearing, and that they be soone ripened, are signes of a good crisis.

Si vergant ad colorem violaceum, aut liuidum, aut viridem aut nigrum, omnes pessimæ & mortales. Ad colorem violaceum, liuidum, viridem, aut nigrum.

If they turne to bee blew, or swartish, or greene, or blacke colour, vergentes.



four, they are very euill and deadly.

Sanies foetida. Si autem appareat sanies foetida mortale.  
But if stinking matter do appeare, it is deadly.

*De vulneribus generalis elocutio.*

Membri complexio.

**O**Mnis solutio facta in membro bonæ complexionis, de facili curatur, sed cum est in corpore male complexionato de difficili curatur.

Euery wound that is made in a member of good complexion is easely cured, but when it is in an euill complexioned bodie, it is hardly cured.

Vulnera membrorum radicalium.

Vulnera membrorum radicalium cum deperditione substantiæ nunquam perfectè restaurantur, sed sine deperditione substantiæ bene possunt vniri in pueritia, in alijs atatibus verò non, sed fit porus in circuitu.

Wounds in the radicall members with losse of substance, are neuer perfectly restored: but if they be without losse of substance, they may well bee vnited in youth, and not in other ages: but that there remaineth a certaine concrete substance in the place.

Vulnus transiens à superficie ad superficiem.

Omne vulnus transiens à superficie in superficiem est malum, quia natura non inuenit radicem vnde sumat principium.

Euery wound going from one superficiall part to another is euill, because nature hath not found out a roote from whence she might take her beginning, of healing.

Alienatio.  
Spasmus.  
Syncope.

Si in vulneribus propter nimium fluxum venerit alienatio, est malum, & si spasmus vt plurimum moriuntur; & si syncope cum singultu mors est in ianuis.

If in wounds, by reason of ouermuch fluxe of bloud, there chaunce alienation of the minde, it is euill; and if a cramp happen, for the most part they dye; but if there come swooning, with pelsing, death is at the doore.

Quando periculo vacant. Vulnera periculo non vacant dum post septimum diem.

Wounds

Wounds are not past danger untill after the seauenth day.

Vulnera a dolore & symptomate non asserta sunt, donec pus concoquitur. Quando a dolore & symptomate asserta sunt.

Woundes are not boyde of greese and accidents, untill the matter be digested.

Vulneribus magnis tumor non apparens malum. Tumor in vulneribus magnis.

No swelling appearing in great woundes, is very euill.

Vulnera sunt maligna si sunt vndiquaque glabra. Vulnera maligna.

Those woundes are maligne where the heare fallerh off round about.

Vulneribus accidit febris die tertio, vel septimo, aut non. Febris quando accidit.

To woundes chanceth a feuer in the third or seauenth day, or not at all.

Sanguis in vulneribus congelatus celerimè remoueri oportet, ne dolor aut putrefactio insequatur. Sanguis congelata.

Bloud that is congealed in woundes must be remoued with speede, for feare of paine and putrefaction.

Vulnera in partibus ijs quæ assiduo motu aguntur, raro aut nunquam curantur. In partibus ijs quæ assiduo motu aguntur.

Woundes in those parts which are without rest, will hardly or neuer receiue curation.

Vulneribus quæ incidunt in finibus musculorum maius imminet periculum quam quibus in medio. In finibus musculorum.

Woundes in the endes of the muscles, are more dangerous, then in the midst.

Quæ in medio musculorum contingunt optimè curantur. In medio musculorum.

Woundes in the midst of the muscles are easy to be cured. Absque symptomatibus.

Vulnera symptomatum expertia paruo nixu curantur. Absque symptomatibus.

Woundes boyde of accidents, are easy to be cured.

Vulnus ad os vsque penetrans, ossis sanationem primum petit, ante carnem regenerare cupias. Ossis vulnus.

A wounde in the bone requireth the healing thereof before incarnation of the fleshe.

Ossium, neruorum, cartilaginum, tendinum, panniculorum, venarum, atque arteriarum vulnus.  
Carnis vulnera.

**Vulnera ossium, neruorum, cartilaginum, tendinum, panniculorum, venarum atque arteriarum secundum primam intentionem restitui ne expectes quidem.**

**Woundes in the bones, sinewes, gristles, tendons, pannicles, veynes, and arteries, may not be looked for to be restored according to the first intention.**

**Vulnera carnis prima intentione restitui possunt.**

**Woundes in the flesh may be restored by the way of the first intention.**

**Vulnus cum carnis diuisione citius curatur quam cum substantiæ deperditione.**

**A wounde with diuision of flesh onely is sooner cured, then with losse of substance.**

Vulneris principio.

**Vulneris principio patiens, tenui ordiendus est dieta, vsque ad diem septimum, præsertim si fuerit calidus plethoricus.**

**In the beginning of a wounde, the Patient must be ordered with a thinne dyet, vntill the seauenty day, especially if he haue a hote and full bodie.**

Profunda & magna vulnera.

**Vulnera profunda & magna, neuito, nam intro materiam corruptam & fortasse venenosam includere periculum est.**

**Stitch not great and deepe wounds, for that it is in danger to shut in the corrupt and peradventure venemous matter.**

Consolidantia ijs non sunt adhibenda.

**Vulnus contusum, concavum vel discratum, in osse apostema, punctura in neruo, minime consolidari debent.**

**A contused hollow wound or distempered, an impostume in the bone, and a prick in the sinewe, must be kept open.**

Vulnera lethalia.

**Vulnus lethale est, acceptum in cerebro, corde, pulmone, diaphragmate, ventriculo, iecore, vesica & tenuibus intestinis.**

**A wounde is deadly in the brayne, hart, lungs, midriffe, stomacke, liuer, bladder, and small guttes.**

Vulnera quæ si parua sint curari possunt.

**Vulnera capitis, & stomachi & hepatis, aut splenis aut renum,**



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renum, aut vesicæ, aut matricis, aut intestinorum, si si magna num-  
sint parua possunt curari, sin magna, nunquã aut raro, quam aut

**Wounds in the head, stomack, liuer, spleene, kidneies, blad-** raro.  
**der, matrice, or intrels, if they be small may be cured, if**  
**they be great, they will hardly or neuer be cured.**

**Cerebri vulnera, scotomiam, lethargiam, apoplexiam &** Cerebri vul-  
**tales affectus proferunt.** nera.

**Woundes in the brayne bring giddinesse, lethargies, apo-**  
**plexies, and such like diseases.**

**Si cerebrum vulneretur, sanies est crassa, globosa, & me-** Signa cerebri  
**dullaris: spumaque ex ore, vertigo, spasmus, febris,** vulnerati.  
**vomitibus bilis, stupor & desipientia sequuntur.**

**If the brayne be wounded, the matter is thicke, round, and**  
**mareylike: and coming at the mouth, giddinesse, cramps,**  
**feuers, vomiting of choller, astonishment, and dotage do**  
**follow.**

**Cum cerebrum vehementer concutitur, vox amittitur.**

**When the brayne is soe shaken, speech is taken away.**

**Cerebro corrupto mors post triduum sequitur.**

**The brayne being corrupted, death followeth within three**  
**dayes.**

**Vulnera capitis, cranio valente vel haud multum diminu-** Capitis vulne-  
**to, curatu sunt facilia.** ra cranio va-  
lente.

**Woundes in the head where cranium is sound or not much**  
**diminished, are easy to be cured.**

**Nigrities in partibus vulneri adiacentibus, conuulsio** Signa mala.  
**paralisis, ciborum abstinentia corporisque frigiditas,**  
**præfagiunt malum & pæne insanabile.**

**Blacknes in the parts neare unto the wound, the crampe,**  
**palsy, eschewing of meate, and vniuersall coldnesse of**  
**the whole body, are euill signes, and almost vncurable.**

**Concoctio bona, vulneris rubedo, ossis albedo, cum** Signa bona.  
**humiditatis repletionem in partibus adiacentibus & ci-**  
**borum appetitus, bonum ac sanabile prognosticant.**

**End**

Good digestion, rednesse of the wound, whitenesse of the bone, with fulnesse of moysture about the partes adiacent, and appetite to meate, doth prognosticate good, and healthfulnesse to the wound.

Cum magnis capitis vulneribus non bonum est versari in plenilunio.

It is not good to be ouerbusy with great woundes in the head in the full of the moone.

Amigdalæ.

Amigdalæ propter vaporosum quendam effectum ijs insitum, vulneribus capitis sunt nociuæ.

Almonds are hurtfull for woundes in the head, by reason of a certayne fumosity in them naturally contayned.

Vinum.

Vinum vulneribus capitis vel neruosis nisi imminet magna debilitas, malum.

Wine is naught for wounds in the head and sinewes, except there be great weakenesse.

Faciei vulnera.

In carnosis faciei partibus vulnera facilius curantur.

Woundes in the fleshy parts of the face are easy to be cured.

Oculorum vulnera.

Oculorum vulnera sunt periculosa tum propter ipsum visum tum propter cerebri vicinitatem; cæterum si effundantur humores, sequitur destructio oculi.

Woundes in the eyes are dangerous both in respect of the sight, and also of the vicinitie of the brayne, but if the humors do runne out, then followeth destruction of the eye.

Signa partium internarum læsionis.

Oculi rubei, etiam inflati, internam capitis læsionem significant: quod si bilis, primo, vel secundo, vel tertio die, vel deinceps vomitio appareat, læsionem internarum partium significat, non cerebri, sed meningum.

If the eyes be red and swollen, it signifieth the inward parts of the head to be hurt: not the brayne, but dura mater is hurt, if choller in the first, second, or third day, or afterward be vomited.

Oculorum vulnera.

Vulnera oculorum febres, apostemata, & lippitudines adferunt.

Woundes

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Woundes in the eyes bring Feuers, Impostumes, and blearednes.

Aurium vulnera lethargiam & fistulas perducunt.

Aurium vulnera.

Woundes in the eares bring forgetfulness and fistulacs.

Colli vulnera periculo non vacant; is enim locus est maiorum neruorum.

Wounds in the necke are not free from daunger, because it is the place of great sinewes.

Colli vulnera magis ambigui sunt quam faciei.

Colli vulnera.

Wounds of the necke are more doubtfull than those of the face.

Si neruus in collo incidatur motus perit.

If a sinewe in the necke be cut, some motion perisheth.

Vulnera in scapulis periculosa sunt respectu neruorum ab nucha, & brachij iuncturarum, musculorumq;.

In scapulis vulnera.

Wounds in the shoulderblades are dangerous, by reason of the sinewes comming from the backe, and by reason of the ioynts and muscles of the arme.

Vulnera magna in scapulis adferunt febres, spasmodum, paralysim, apostemata cum immenso humorum influxu.

Great woundes vpon the shoulderblades bring Feuers, Crampes, Palsies, Impostumes, with great inflowing of humors.

Dorsi vulnera spasmos, febres, & mentis perturbationes gignunt.

Dorsi vulnera.

Wounds in the backe bone bringeth Cramps, Feuers, and perturbation of the minde.

Vulnus ad spinalem medullam pertingens mortale & incurabile; si verò non perueniat ad medullam, licet sit curabile, timendum tamen est propter læsionem neruorum orientium ab illa parte nuchæ; & propter nocumentum sensus, & motus eorum membrorum, ad quæ isti nerui delegantur.

Ad spinalem medullam pertingens vulnus.

A wound in the spinall marrowe is deadly and incurable; but

Do

if



if it come not to the marrowe, although it be curable, yet it is to bee feared, for hurting of the sinewes, springing from that part of the backe: and so for hurting the sense and motion of the members whereinto these sinewes are sent.

**Pulmonum.** Vulnere pulmonum, pthisim, peripneumoniam & fistulas procreant.

Woundes in the Lungs bring consumption and inflammation of the Lungs, and fistulaes.

**Signa pulmones vulneratas esse.**

Pulmones esse vulneratas indicia hæc sunt: sanguis rubicundus est spumofus, sputum cruentum spumofum, tussis, rumor in gutture, brevis anhelitus, præsertim si vox pereat, aut cum sono spiritus reddatur, & si inclinans in vulnus æger loquatur, & in aliam partem obmutescat.

The signes that the Lungs be wounded are these, viz. red and frothie blood, bloudie and frothie spittle, a cough, noyse in the throte, short breath; especially if the voyce doe faile, or the breath be deliuered with rattling, also if bending toward the wound the patient speake, but bending himselfe otherwise cannot speake.

**Diaphragmatis vulnera.**

Diaphragmatis vulnera spasmos, anhelitus difficultatem, & acutas febres perducunt.

Woundes in the midriffe bring Cramps, straightnes of breath and sharpe Feuers.

**Signa diaphragmatis vulnerati.**

Signa diaphragmatis vulnerati, sunt, spiratio magna & frequens, tussis cum sternutatione, alienatio, sputum liuidum, sitis, cibi fastidium, rigor, & vulnus circa notas costas.

The signes that Diaphragma is wounded are these, great and thicke breathing, a cough with stopping, alienation of the minde, swartish spittle, thirst, loathing of meate, stiffness, and the wound being about the false ribbes.

**Hepatis vulnera.**

Hepatis vulnera inflammationes, apostemata, & sanguineos eosque continuos fluxus perducunt.

Woundes in the Liver bring inflammations, Impostumes and

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and continuall fluxes of blood.

Si in parte dextra & prope nothas costas vulnus sit & multus sanguis perfluit crassus, icour læsum esse conijci-  
mus. Signa hepatis læsi.

If the wound be in the right side and nere unto the false ribbes and that great quantitie of thick blood issue out, we coniecture the Liver to be hurt.

Pectoris vulnera non intus penetrantia facilè curantur; & è contrario contrariè. Pectoris vulnera.

Wounds of the breast not pearcing into the bulke, are easie of curation: and contrariwise contrarily.

Cordis vulnera lethalia sunt, quia est effector vitalis spiritus & fons arteriarum. Cordis vulnera.

Woundes in the heart are deadly, because it is the maker of vitall spirites, and originall of arteries.

Cor vulneratum esse indicia hæc sunt; sanguis niger effluens, extremorum frigiditas, sudores frigidi, syncope, color pallidus ac totæ vires debilitatæ. Signa cordis vulnerati.

The signes that the heart is wounded are these, blacke blood flowing out of the wound, coldnesse of the outward parts, colde sweats, fownding, pale colour, and the whole strength decayed.

In intestinis magnis ob externas eorum carnositates vulnera sanabilia videntur: exiguis autem longe periculosiora ac dolorum pleniora, propter substantiam eorum nervosam. Intestinatorum vulnera.

Wounds in þ great guttes by reason of their outward fleshi-nes are easie to bee cured: but farre more daungerous are woundes in the small guttes, and more paynsfull; because they are of sinewie substance.

Vulnera renum, spasmus, alienationem animi, & mortem inferunt. Renum vulnera.

Woundes in the Kidneis bring the Crampe, perturbation of the minde and death.

Dd 2

Vesica

**Vulnera vesicæ** Vesicæ vulnus adfert spasmum, urinæ fluxum continuum mortemque.

Wounds in the bladder bring the Crampe, continuall fluxe of urine and deat.

**Iuncturarum**  
vulnus actio-  
nem membri  
depriuat.

Omne vulnus prope circiterue iuncturam vllam, muscu-  
li alicuius originem aut insertionem separet necesse est.  
Musculus est instrumentum motus voluntarij, ergo  
omne vulnus instrumenta motus voluntarij suppri-  
mens, actionem membri sequentis depriuare oportet.

Euery wound that is made neere or about any ioynt doth of  
necessitie separate either the rising or insertion of some  
muscle. A muscle is the instrument of voluntarie mouing:  
Therefore euery wound that suppresseth the instruments  
of voluntarie mouing must needes depriue the action of the  
member following.

**Iuncturarum**  
vulnera quare  
periculosa  
sunt.

Iuncturarum vulnera periculosa, quoniam neruis, tendo-  
nibus, & ligamentis vinciuntur, membranisque ve-  
stiuntur.

Woundes in the ioynts bee daungerous, because they bee en-  
wrapped with Sinewes, Tendons, Ligaments and Man-  
nicles.

Iuncturarum vulnera sequuntur febres, spasmi, & mem-  
bri deprauatio.

Upon woundes in the ioynts followe Feuers, Cramps and  
deprauation of the member.

**Vtrum neruus**  
vel tendo dif-  
fectus sit cog-  
noscere.

Vulnera iuncturarum cum neruorum ac tendinum disse-  
ctione esse solent, quare si statim æger totum manum  
aut maiorem partem manus, stupidam, grauem, frigi-  
dam senserit, neruum læsum esse verisimile est; quod si  
sine magna inflatione sit, & neque flectere neque ex-  
tendere possit, tendo illius partis dissectus est.

Woundes in the ioynts doe chaunce with the cutting of the si-  
newes and tendons: wherefore if the partie feele his whole  
hand or a great part thereof to be without sence, heauie and  
colde, it is a true signe that the sinewe is hurt: but if the  
hand



hand be without any great swelling, and yet can neyther be bowed, nor extended, then is the tendon of that part cut.

**Fibrarum transuersa diuifio musculi officium impedit.** Fibrarum vulnus.  
**Querthwart cutting of the fibres impaireth the office of the muscle.**

**Solutio continuitatis in neruo si est incisio aut punctura,** Neruorum vulnura.  
 spasmus & alienationem, & mortem inducit, nisi diligentissimè succurratur, & si omnino incidatur, nō est periculum, nisi quia membrum suppositum caret motu aut sensu, aut vtroque, secundum diuersitatem neruorum.

**A wound in the sinew eyther by incision or pycking, bringeth a crampe, alienation of the minde and death, if it be not diligently helped; but if it be cleane cut asunder, it is no danger at all, saue onely that the member is depriued of mouing or feeling, or both, according to the diuersities of sinewes.**

**Vulnus ad neruos recurrentes pertingens, rancedinem inducit.** Ad neruos recurrentes vulnus pertingens.

**A wounde in the recurrent nerues bringeth hoarsenesse.**

**Vulnura secundum longitudinem neruorum, non tam periculosa sunt, quàm si transuersim diuidantur.** Vulnus neruorum secundum longitudinem.

**Woundes that are made after the length of the sinewes, are not so dangerous, as when they are cut ouerthwart.**

**Læfio neruorum per contusionem, magis periculosa, quàm per incisionem, quia non tam facile digestio inducitur.** Neruorum contusio.

**Hurt of sinewes that commeth by contusion, is more dangerous then by meifion, by reason that digestion can not be so soone brought to passe.**

**Vulnura neruorum per desiccantia curantur.** Curatio.

**Woundes in the sinewes are cured by desiccatiue medicines.**

**Vulnura neruorum per contusionem digerentibus curantur.** Curatio.

**Woundes in the sinewes made by contusion, are to be hel-**

**Vulnera vesicæ** Vesicæ vulnus adfert spasmus, urina fluxum continuum mortemque.

Wounds in the bladder bring the Crampe, continuall fluxe of urine and deat.

**Iuncturarum**  
vulnus actionem membri depriuat.

Omne vulnus prope circiter iuncturam vllam, musculi alicuius originem aut insertionem separet necesse est. Musculus est instrumentum motus voluntarij, ergo omne vulnus instrumenta motus voluntarij suppressens, actionem membri sequentis depriuare oportet.

Euery wound that is made neere or about any ioynt doth of necessitie separate either the rising or insertion of some muscle. A muscle is the instrument of voluntarie mouing: Therefore euery wound that suppresseth the instruments of voluntarie mouing must needs depriue the action of the member following.

**Iuncturarum**  
vulnera quare periculosa sunt.

Iuncturarum vulnera periculosa, quoniam neruis, tendonibus, & ligamentis vinciuntur, membranisque vestiuntur.

Woundes in the ioynts bee daungerous, because they bee enwrapped with Sinewes, Tendons, Ligaments and Pannicles.

Iuncturarum vulnera sequuntur febres, spasmi, & membri deprauatio.

Upon woundes in the ioynts followe Feuers, Cramps and deprauation of the member.

**Vtrum** neruus vel tendo dissectus sit cognoscere.

Vulnera iuncturarum cum neruorum ac tendinum dissectione esse solent, quare si statim æger totum manum aut maiorem partem manus, stupidam, grauem, frigidam senserit, neruum læsum esse verisimile est; quod si sine magna inflatione sit, & neque flectere neque extendere possit, tendo illius partis dissectus est.

Wounds in the ioynts doe chaunce with the cutting of the sinewes and tendons: wherefore if the partie feele his whole hand or a great part thereof to be without sence, heauie and tolde, it is a true signe that the sinewe is hurt: but if the hand

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hand be without any great swelling, and yet can neyther be bowed, nor extended, then is the tendon of that part cut.

**Fibrarum transuersa diuifio musculi officium impedit.** Fibrarum vulnus.  
**Querthwart cutting of the fibres impaireth the office of the muscle.**

**Solutio continuitatis in neruo si est incisio aut punctura,** Neruorum vulnera.  
 spasmus & alienationem, & mortem inducit, nisi diligentissimè succurratur, & si omnino incidatur, nō est periculum, nisi quia membrum suppositum caret motu aut sensu, aut vtroque, secundum diuersitatem neruorum.

**A wound in the sinew epyther by incision or picking, bringeth a crampe, alienation of the minde and death, if it be not diligently helped; but if it be cleane cut asunder, it is no danger at all, saue onely that the member is depriued of mouing or feeling, or both, according to the diuersities of sinewes.**

**Vulnus ad nervos recurrentes pertingens, rancedinem inducit.** Ad nervos recurrentes vulnus pertingens.

**A wounde in the recurrent nerves bringeth hoarsenesse.**

**Vulnera secundum longitudinem neruorum, non tam periculosa sunt, quàm si transuersim diuidantur.** Vulnus neruorum secundum longitudinem.

**Woundes that are made after the length of the sinewes, are not so dangerous, as when they are cut ouerthwart.**

**Læfio neruorum per contusionem, magis periculosa, quàm per incisionem, quia non tam facile digestio inducitur.** Neruorum contusio.

**Hurt of sinewes that commeth by contusion, is more dangerous then by incision, by reason that digestion can not be so sone brought to passe.**

**Vulnera neruorum per desiccantia curantur.** Curatio.

**Woundes in the sinewes are cured by desiccatiue medicines.**

**Vulnera neruorum per contusionem digerentibus curantur.** Curatio.

**Woundes in the sinewes made by contusion, are to be hel-**



ped by dispersing medicines.

Punctio neruorum.

Punctio neruorum, incisione periculosior.

Woundes in the sinewes made by picking weapons, are more dangerous than by incision.

Vulnera neruorum si humores collectos expirare non valent, in periculo apostematum spasmique sunt.

Woundes in the sinewes that cannot breathe out the humors collected, are in danger of impostumes and Cramps.

Neruorum in superiori parte vulnus.

Neruorum vulnus si in superiori parte corporis incidit, iuncturas colli, pectusque cum iuncturis adiacentibus vnge.

If the sinewes in the upper parts be wounded, it is good to anoynt the vertebres of the necke, and the brest, with the oynnts about the wounded part.

In inferiori parte neruorum vulnus.

Si autem in inferiori parte euenit, lumborum vertebra, os sacrum, inguen, iunctura, partesque adiacentes inungantur.

But if the wounde of the sinewes chance in the nether parts, anoynt the vertebres of the loynes, os sacrum, flankes, loynes, and other parts adiacent.

Medicamenta vulneribus neruorum conuenientissima.

Euaporantia vulneribus neruorum magis conueniunt quam reperiuntia.

Euaporatiue medicines are more conuenient for wounds in the sinewes, then reperiussues.

Principio vulnorum neruorum nec conglutinantia, nec incarnantia expediunt, donec omni periculo vacent.

Woundes in the sinewes at the beginning require neyther conglutinatiues, nor incarnatiues, vntill they be past all danger.

Si in punctione neruorum venerit apostematio nocent desiccantia, resoluentia tamen, & mollificantia, cum attractione familiari maximè conueniunt.

If in picking of sinewes there happen impostumation, desiccative medicines are hurtfull, but resolutiues, and mollificatiues,

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lificatiues, with familiar attraction, are most conuenient. Mollicantia & maturantia in omni punctione neruorum periculosa sunt.

Mollicatiue and maturatiue medicines are dangerous in all pyicks of the sinewes.

Medicamina neruis vulneratis adhibita subtilia & liquida cum attractione familiari esse debent, non solum vt virtus eorum celeriter ad partem affectam adueniat, verum etiã vt materiam cõtentam sine dolore trahat.

Medicines applyed to wounded sinewes, must be subtill and liquid with familiar attraction, not onely that their vertue may more speedely come to the affected part, but also, that they may drawe without payne the matter fixed in the greened part.

Medicamina neruis vulneratis actu calide applicentur.

Medicines applied to wounded sinewes, ought to be actually hote.

Nerui tendinesque per vulnera nudati, celerrime carni amiciri debent, cum medicamentis temperaturæ bonæ potius calidis quam frigidis.

Sinewes and tendons lying bare by woundes, ought speedily to be couered with flesh, by medicines of good temperature, and rather hote then cold.

Nerui iuuenibus sunt sine periculo suendi, adultis non item.

Nerui iuuenum suendi sunt.

Young mens sinewes may be stitched without danger, but in old persons not so.

Si in osse sit vulnus tendinesque digitorum exteriores secantur, digiti tamen postquam extendi possunt. In osse vulnus.

If there be a wound in the bone, and the exterior tendons of the fingers be cut, yet the fingers may after wards be extended.

Si os sit vulneratum interiori parte digitorum vbi tendines diuidantur, nunquam digiti postquam extendi queant.

If the bone be wounded in the inside of the fingers where the tendons are divided, the fingers neuer after can be stretched forth.

Partes omnes ex sanguine generatæ restaurationem citò admittunt.

Those parts that are engendred of bloud, are soone restored.

Flegmatici &  
melancholici  
vulnerati.

Flegmatici & melancholici carnes comedant & vinum bibant initio vulneris.

Flegmatike and melancholick persons may eat flesh, and drinke wine in the beginning of a wound.

Rusticis quàm delicatis vulnera citius curantur.

Woundes in strong and rusticall bodies, are sooner cured, than in tender bodies.

Sagitta vel  
globulo ve-  
nenato.

Sagitta vel globulus venenatus per ingentem dolorem, tumorem & nigredinem cognoscuntur.

Arrowes & bullets that are venemous are knowne by great payne, swelling, & blacknesse that follow in their wounds.

### *De Vlceribus.*

Ani vlcera.

**A** Ni vlcera concaua, ætate confecta, ægrè vel nunquam curantur.

Hollow vlcers in the fundament in an aged partie, are hardly or neuer cured.

In corpore hy-  
dropico vlcera.

Vlcera in corpore hydropico, leproso & rheumatico per-ægrè vel nunquam curantur.

Ulcers in a dropsey, leprous, and rheumatike body, are hardly or neuer cured.

In carnibus  
vlcera.

Cruribus antiquata vlcera cum simul contracta duritie difficilis sunt curationis.

Ulcers in the legs of continuance, with hardnesse about the affected part, are hard of curation.

Capitis vlcera.

Capitis vlcera nunc diu nata ægrè curantur.

Ulcers in the head, of continuance, are hard to be cured.

Capitis



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Capitis vlcera serpentina difficilè emendantur.

*Creeping vlcers in the head are hard to be cured.*

Vlcera in corpore humorum corruptela referto agrè curantur.

*In corpore corrupta vlcera.*

*Vlcers in a body full of corrupt humors are hard of curation.*

Vlcera in corporibus teneris facile curantur.

*In corporibus teneris vlcera.*

*Vlcers in young bodies are easy to be cured.*

Corporibus macilentis quàm in obesīs vlcera facilius curantur.

*In corporibus macilentis vlcera.*

*Vlcers in leane bodies be easier to be cured then in those that be fat.*

Materia cærulei vel liuidi coloris difficultatem curationis planè comminatur.

*Materia cærulei vel liuidi coloris.*

*Matter that is blew or swartish in colour, doth playnely declare difficultie of curation.*

Materia citrina lixiuio absimilis, parit in vicinis partibus erosiones, & curationis difficultatem.

*Materia citrina.*

*Yellow matter like unto lée, bringeth erosions to the partes round about, and hardnesse of curation.*

Pus grossum & in fundo herens prius abstergendum antè aggrediatur cura.

*Pus grossum.*

*Grosse matter cleauing to the bottome, ought first to be cleansed, before healing be gone in hand withall.*

Pus si sit album & crassum, bonum, si subcruentum & foetidum, malum.

*Pus album & crassum subcruentum & foetidum.*

*If the matter be white, it is good, but if it be bloudy and stinking, it is euill.*

Ossis scalprata caries, vlcus tunc, & non ante sanabitur.

*Ossis caries.*

*The putrefaction of the bone being taken away, the vlcer will then be cured, but not before.*

Caro nigra in osse agrotante, malum.

*Caro nigra.*

*Blacke flesh when the bone is crasy, is euill.*

Corpore phlegmatico vlcera albescunt, sic sanies grossa,

*In corpore phlegmatico vlcera.*

*Ec.*

*viscosa*

viscosa & subalbida.

Ulcers in a phlegmaticke body are white, and the Matter is grosse, slimy and whitish.

Corporibus  
calidis & sic-  
cis vlcera.

Corpus calidum & siccum, erit vlcus rubrum in circui-  
tu non absque dolore & inflammatione, preterquam  
quod color materiæ ad citrinitatem, rubedinem, flau-  
itatem vel viriditatem tender.

Ulcers in a hote and dry body, wil be red in the Circuite, not  
without payne and inflammation; and besides that, the co-  
lour of the Matter will be citrine, red, yelow, or greene.

Melancholicis  
vlcera.

Melancholici habent vlcera fusci coloris, corpus mace-  
rum & exiccatum, tum sanies nigrescens, densa, instar  
cineris & cœni mistionis.

Melancholick persons haue vlcers black in colour, a leane  
and dry body, and the Matter is thick waxing black, like  
unto the mixing of ashes and dirt.

Sanguis debi-  
tam non ha-  
bens propor-  
tionem.

Membro in affecto sanguis non debitam habens pro-  
portionem, curationem impedit, si maximè redundat,  
naturalem prorsus suffocabit calorem, & ad mem-  
brum solitos accessus nutrimenti prohibebit.

In the affected member, if the blood haue not his due propor-  
tion, it doth hinder the cure; if it do greatly abound, it  
will altogether suffocate naturall heate, and prohibite the  
wanted comming thereto of nourishment.

Inguinis  
vlcera.  
Iuncturarum  
vlcera.

Cauernosa inguinis vlcera ægrè vel nunquam curantur.  
Hollow vlcers in the flanke are hardly or neuer cured.

Vlcera in iuncturis perdurantia, nunquam sine ossis  
vel iuncturæ iactura curantur.

Ulcers in the ioynts of continuance are neuer cured without  
the iopardie of some bone or ioynt.

Humorum  
acuitas.

Omnis humorum acuitas vlcera pruritu affligit.

All sharpnesse of humors afflicteth vlcers with itching.

In collo vesicæ  
vlcus.

Vlcera in collo vesicæ si diutius permanserint ægerimè  
aut nunquam curantur.

Ulcers

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Ulcers in the neck of the bladder of long continuance, are hardly or neuer cured.

Vlcera ad medullam vsque putrescentia difficulter aut nunquam curantur.

Ad medullam  
vlcera putrescentia.

Ulcers that putresce to the marrow of the bone, are hardly or neuer cured.

Vlcera in extrema parte manuum ac pedum inueterata, difficilis sunt curationis.

Manuum aut  
pedum vlcera.

Ulcers that be of any continuance eyther in the back of the hand, or top of the foote, are hard of curation.

In naso vlcera raro absque incommodo curantur.

In naso vlcera.

Ulcers in the nose are scldome cured without a discomoditie.

In naribus vlcera, os vel cartilaginem penetrantia, ægre curantur.

In naribus  
vlcera

Ulcers in the nostrils pearcing either the bone or gristle, are hard to be cured.

Vlcera nervis vicinaria sæpenumero spasmus inducunt.

Nervis vici-  
naria.

Ulcers þ are neere þ sinewes, do oftentimes bring þ crampe.

Sanies fœtida mala est & signum corruptionis quæ maturationi contraria est, indicatque ægrotum caliditatis naturalis esse destitutum.

Sanies fœtida.

Stinking Matter is euill, and a signe of putrefaction, which is contrary to ripening, and sheweth the patient to be destitute of naturall heate.

Ex humorib. calidis cū aquositate & ebullitione fit virus.

Virus.

Virus is made of hote humors, with watrishnes and boyling.

Sordes vero ex superfluitate humorum frigidorum & grossitie eorum.

Sordes.

Filthy matter is engendred by the superfluitie and grossenes of cold humors.

Vlcera subito exicantia & citra causam manifestam, malum, atque nigrescentia mortem adferunt.

Vlcera subito  
exicantia.

Ulcers drying vp sodainely without any manifest cause, signify euill, and if they waxe blacke, it is a signe of death.



Fistulosi vlc-  
ceribus inie-  
ctiones con-  
uenientes.

Iniectiones fistulosi vlceribus conuenientes mediocriter desiccare debent.

Iniections agreeing to fistulated vlcers, ought to dry meanely.

Vlcera suffici-  
enter mundi-  
ficata.

Vlceribus sufficienter mundificatis, erit sanies pulchra & alba sine omni fatore.

In vlcers sufficiently cleansed, there will be faire and white Matter, without stincke.

Vlcera con-  
caua.

Qui habent vlcera concaua, cibis magni nutrimenti vescantur, vt bonum sanguinem generent.

Let them that haue hollow vlcers, eate meate of great nourishment to engender good blood.

Vertebrarum  
corruptio.

Vertebrae si corrumpuntur, fuge curam.

If the vertebres growe defiled, shun medling with the cure.

Vlcus vari-  
colum.

Vlcus varicosum tam cum vlceratione, quam sine vlceratione confirmatum, non sine periculo curatur.

A various vlcer, whether with vlceration, or without vlceration, being once confirmed, can not be cured without danger.

Cura palia-  
tiua maxime  
prodest.

Cura paliatiua in vlcere varicoso maxime prodest: nam meatus innaturalis, quò diutius aliquid è corpore emanare consuevit, obturari non potest, sine timore.

In a various vlcer, a paliatiue cure is most conuenient: for an vnaturall issue, whereby nature is wont long time to emptie from the bovie, can not be stopped without danger.

Curatio varicum non vlceratorum, per incisionem non sine ingenti periculo efficitur, propter fluxum sanguinis inde promanantem.

To cure swollen veynes not vlcerated, by incision, is verie dangerous, by reason of the fluxe of blood which wil ensue.

Varicum cu-  
ratio optima.

Varices optimè curantur per fontanellam cum rupturio vel igne sub genu per quatuor digitos, in parte exteriori, qua materia purgetur.

The best way to cure swollen veynes, is to make an issue e-  
ther

ther with an actuall or potentiall canker, foure fingers under the outside of the knee, whereby the matter may be purged out.

*Vtrum vlcus sit facilis vel difficilis curationis quatuordecim conditiones.*

**P**rima est figura vlcis, nam vlcus rotundum difficulter curatur, longum vero facilius.

The first is the figure of the vlcis, for a round vlcis is hard to be cured, but a long easy.

Secunda est simplicitas vel compositio: nam simplex vlcus facilius curatur, compositum difficulter.

The second is the simplicitie or composition: for a simple vlcis is easy to be cured, but a compound, hard.

Tertia est cum deperditione partis membri organici vlcus, & tale difficulter curatur.

The third is an vlcis with the losse of the part of the organick member, and such a one is hard to be cured.

Quarta est vlcus cum duritie, & tale difficulter curatur.

The fourth is an vlcis with hardnesse, and that is hard to be cured.

Quinta est deperditio substantie vel eius non deperditio, nam vlcus cum deperditione substantie cum difficultate curatur.

The fifth is an vlcis with losse of substance, or without losse of substance, for an vlcis with losse of substance, is hard to be cured.

Sexta quando vlcus est in membro exangui, tale enim difficulter curatur: contrarium accidit si membrum non sit exangue.

The sixth is when the vlcis is in a member without bloud, and such a one is hard to be cured, but if the member be endued with bloud, it is easy.

1. Figura vlcis.

2. Simplicitas vel compositio.

3. Deperditione partis membri organici.

4. Vlcus cum duritie.

5. Deperditio substantie.

6. Vlcus in membro exangui.

7.  
Membri nobilitas aut ignobilitas.

Septima est nobilitas membri aut eius ignobilitas: nam si vlcus in aliquo membro nobili sit, eius curatio est difficilis aut impossibilis, secus autem accidit in membro ignobili.

The seauenth is the nobility or ignobility of the member, for if y<sup>e</sup> vlc<sup>r</sup> be in any noble member, it is hard or vnpossible to be cured, but if it be in a base member it is easy to be cured.

8.  
In membro subtili vel grosso.

Octaua est si vlcus fuerit in mēbro subtili vt in panniculis, vesica, &c. tale enim difficulter curatur, si vero fuerit in mēbro grosso facilius, si in mediocri, mediocriter.

The eight is if the vlc<sup>r</sup> be in a subtile member, as the pannicles, bladder, &c. and such a one is hard to be cured, but if it be in a grosse member it is easy, if in a meane member, meanely.

9.  
Membri motus & quies.

Nonā est motus membri & ipsius quies, nam motus membri vlc<sup>r</sup>ati impossibilitatem & difficultatem facit, vt patet in pulmone, arterijs, & diaphragmate, quies vero facilitatem facit curationis.

The ninth is the mouing, and rest of the member, for the mouing of the member maketh the cure hard and vnpossible, as it hapneth in the lungs, arteries, and midriffe, but rest maketh the cure easy.

10.  
Incessus superfluitatum super membrum vlc<sup>r</sup>atum.

Decima est incessus superfluitatum super membrum vlc<sup>r</sup>atum, nam earum incessus difficultatem operatur, vt patet in ventriculo, intestinis, vesica, matrice, v<sup>r</sup>ga, &c.

The tenth is the course of superfluities vpon the vlc<sup>r</sup>ated member, which causeth hardnesse of curation, as it chanerth in y<sup>e</sup> ventricle, entrayles, bladder, matrice, y<sup>r</sup>d, & such like.

11.  
Corpus multis superfluitatibus repletum.

Vndecima est quando corpus est repletum multis superfluitatibus, vt sunt corpora cachochimica, in talibus enim vlcera sunt difficilis curationis, contrarium accidit corporibus mundis.

The xi. is when the body is replenished with many superfluities, as the bodies full of euill iuyre; for vlc<sup>r</sup>s in such bodies are hard of curation, but in cleane bodies contrary.

Duode-



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Duodecima est quando non possunt debita vlceribus  
medicinæ appropriari. 12.

The twelfth is when as due medicines can not be applied to  
the vlcers.

Decimatertia est situs membri in alta vel infima parte  
corporis, nam vlcera in membris superioribus facili-  
curantur, quæ vero sunt in inferioribus difficulter. 13. Situs membri

The xiii. is the situation of the member in a high or lowe part  
of the body, for vlcers in the superior members are easy to  
be cured, but in the inferior hard.

Decimaquarta est profunditas vlcis, nam vlcus profun-  
dum cum difficultate curatur, non profundum verò  
faciliter. 14. Vlcis pro-  
funditas.

The xiiii. is the depth of the vlcer, for a deepe vlcer is hard  
to be cured, but that that is not deepe, is easy to be cured.

Vlcera virulentia ab humore bilioso nascuntur, & ad a-  
cuitatem per pituitam salisam perueniunt, quibus inui-  
cem permixtis accidit adustio, & tunc virulentia.

Virulent vlcers proccede of a choleric humoz, and come to  
sharpnes by reason of salt flegme, which mixing with the  
choller, causeth adustion, and then virulencie.

Sorditiei duæ sunt causæ, propria & dependens, causa  
propria est quædam in carne malignitas & vocatur  
proprietas occulta, causa dependens est humorum im-  
probiorum essentia, carnem depascens & erodens cum  
ad coniunctam aduenit vt per bilem cum flegmate  
salso permixtam.

There be two causes of filthy Matter, as a proper, and a de-  
pending, the proper, is a certayne malignitie in the flesh,  
which is called a hidden property: the cause depending,  
is euill humors, whi. h eat or corrode the flesh when  
they come to the coniunct, as by choller mixt with salte  
flegme.

Varicum causæ sunt, lienis opilatio, hepatis imbecilitas,  
ciborum

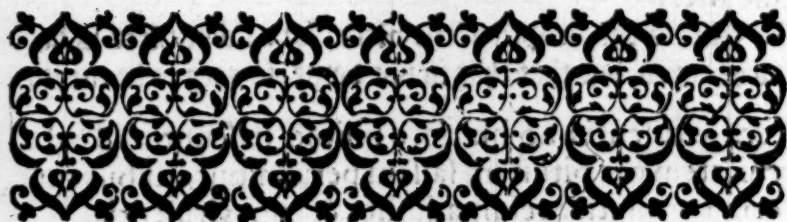
ciborum melancholicorum nimius vsus, longa statio,  
& onerum aggrauatio.

The causes of varices are, stopping of the spleene, weakenes  
of the liuer, much vse of melancholy meates, long stan-  
ding, and bearing of great burthens.

Vlcus cacoethes nisi valido remedio non cedit.

That kinde of vlcer called cacoethes, yeeldeth not but to a  
strong and most forceable medicine.

F I X I S.





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